"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, south to southwest winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,324. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897.—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Wheat, 82½c; corn, 30¼c; cotton, 7 15-16c.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of the Senate yesterday were enlivened by a quarrel between Senators Stewart of Nevada and White of California over the former's interference in a matter which the latter claimed to concern only the State of California. The Senate adopted the resolution providing for representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The House transacted no business. The Republican tariff conferees were in a more hopeful frame of mind, and one of them said that they hoped to conclude their work to-day, and to call in the Democratic members to-morrow. No agreement has yet been concluded on the sugar and wool schedules.—Page 2.

FOREIGN.—Although Secretary Sherman's letter to Lord Salisbury, in regard to the Bering Sea seal controversy, is resented in England, assurances are given that the letter has not affected unfavorably the negotiations which Col. Hay has been conducting. Conferences will be held in Washington during the Autumn at which the United States, Russia, Great Britain, and Japan will be represented. Another international conference, with England, France, and this country participating, is likely to be held in Washington next Autumn in the interests of bimetallism. Sarah Bernhardt refused to attend a municipal reception in Portsmouth, England, after the municipal authorities had repaired to the Town Hall in their robes of state to receive her. Emma Symonds, the wife of an engine fitter in London, cut the throats of her four young children in London yesterday and then her own. Two earthquake shocks have done much damage at Laibach, an Austrian town northeast of Trieste.—Page 5.

Page 1.

An oysterman last night found the body of a man in the Sound off Fort Schuyler. It is supposed to be that of J. C. Durant of this city.

Coach dog "Toots," the pet of the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, went mad yesterday and terrorized everybody in the institution. He was finally killed.

A passenger who arrived Tuesday on the steamship Seguranca, although apparently a young man, was found to be a Spanish girl with a romantic history, who, from her infancy, has refused to wear feminine clothing, and insisted on masculine attire and habits.

The torpedo boat Porter returned unexpectedly to the Navy Yard last night from Long Island Sound, where she was to have made a trial trip with Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt on board. He got drenched by rain and had himself put ashore at a near-by Summer resort, from where he went to Michigan.

Durlacher, the free-silver leader who reported an interview with John C. Sheehan, which Sheehan denied, reiterates his story, and gives out the full text of the alleged interview. He says Sheehan declared that all Democrats who opposed Bryan will be treated as traitors, and that Croker cannot control Tammany.

The arbitrators who are at work in the Pittsburg district regard the settlement of the coal miners' strike on the basis of uniformity in prices and conditions as a foregone conclusion, but some of the operators have no confidence in the success of the plan. Pending the negotiations the strikers will endeavor to keep all the mines closed.

Anthony Williams, a negro, who was suspected of having assaulted and murdered a young white woman at West Point, Tenn., last Tuesday, was captured yesterday in Alabama and returned to the scene of his crime, where a mixed mob of whites and negroes stamped him to death with their feet, filled his body full of bullets, and then burned what was left of him.

Page 2.

The President yesterday nominated J. Hart Brewer of New Jersey for Assistant Appraiser in the District of New York.

Brooklyn's apportionment of Administration gifts gratifies Republican politicians who are looking for a harvest of plums.

Victor Eguiguren, the Peruvian Minister in Washington, has made a statement concerning the MacCord claim against his Government, intended to show that the American has no case.

The New York State Bankers' Association began its fourth annual convention in Saratoga, N. Y. President Seymour Dexter delivered the address, and nominations of officers were made for the ensuing year.

The statement of exports and imports for the fiscal year 1897, issued yesterday by the Bureau of Statistics, shows a trade balance in favor of the United States of over $287,000,000, which is $183,000,000 in excess of the year 1896, and $23,000,000 over any previous year.

Page 3.

The Summer cruise of the New York Yacht Club will begin on Aug. 2 at Glen Cove. Special prizes are offered for a race of 165 miles.

Sixty members of Company E, Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will start to-morrow for Creedmoor, where a practical test of the value of the bicycle for scout and courier duty will be made.

More American victories were won at Henley on the second day of the regatta. McDowell, Ten Eyck, and Howell each won victories, by which they are entered in the semi-finals for the Diamond Sculls. New College defeated the Winnipegs in the Stewards' Challenge Cup heat.

Thorpe rode two winners at Brighton Beach yesterday, where the racing was characterless, owing to the heavy track. The Jockey Club Stewards reinstated Will M. Wallace at a meeting at which Walden's plan for press censorship on racing matters was understood to be under consideration.

Page 5.

The engagement between Miss Carleton, daughter of W. T. Carleton, and the Rev. A. H. Redding of Tarrytown has been broken.

Incoming vessels report rough weather at sea. The crew of the steamship Westmeath was driven from her decks by lightning.

Isaac Coates, collector of the Union Free School at Mariners' Harbor, and sexton of the First Reformed Church at Port Richmond, has been missing a week, and a shortage of $450 has been found in his accounts.

Robert W. Bullock, receiver for the firm of Holmes, Brumley & Co., which recently failed, has been mysteriously missing for two weeks. His books are in good shape, but the affairs of the concern are blocked.

In a letter to the Jersey City Board of Finance, Mayor Hoos complains of extravagance in city disbursements, and makes reference to the Controller's report. He advises, among other things, reductions in salaries and the abolishment of sinecures.

Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader of Philadelphia married his housemaid, Bridget Mary Ryan, yesterday. Dr. Cadwalader is the head of the oldest and most exclusive family in Philadelphia, being a descendant of the Cadwaladers of Revolutionary fame, who traced their ancestry to Richard Coeur de Lion's Court. He is over fifty years of age. The bride is twenty-one, and was born in Tipperary, Ireland.

Page 8.

The incorporation of the Central Union Gas Company has resulted in the acquirement by that company of the Central Gas Light Company in the interest of the New York and East River Gas Company. Gas securities advanced sharply.

Page 9.

Justice Truax yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Thorn, accused of the murder of Guldensuppe. The prisoner applies for release on bail. A hearing will be given to-day. It is not yet decided where the case will be tried.

Page 10.

District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, strongly denounces the new Tariff bill, and demands a tax of $500 each on alien laborers.

Central Office detectives are investigating the loss of $1,200 from a safe at Jacob Ruppert's brewery office, 1,639 Third Avenue, between the 3d and 5th of July.

The New York Associated Savings Banks will make a test case to attempt to sustain their contention that money deposited with them is not subject to taxation.

Assurances are being received daily by the Merchants' Association, indicating a largely increased Fall trade and visits from several hundred out-of-town business men.

The transportation companies handling Southern watermelons have made new rules in allowing wharf space for melons to protect receivers against speculators and jobbers.

About one hundred architects have sent in drawings for the preliminary competition in designs for the New York Public Library Building. The best twelve will be announced in ten days.

Importers of tea are likely to lose heavily by the omission of a duty on that article, as they bought great quantities of the finest quality at high prices, believing that Congress would impose a tariff.

A Sheriff's Deputy was unable to levy yesterday on the stock of G. M. Miller & Co., 33 East Tenth Street, because all of the goods had been removed either Wednesday night or yesterday morning.

The arrangement of the New York terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, in the event of that structure being crossed by Brooklyn railroads, is a problem. A new plan has been submitted that seems to meet with approval.

The convention of the National League of Republican Clubs, in Detroit, elected M. J. Dowling Secretary and F. J. Higgins Treasurer. The selection of Omaha as the next place of meeting was confirmed by the convention.

Jonathan Rice, one of the leading wholesale merchants of St. Louis, in an interview states that he has no fear that New York will capture much of the trade of this city, and predicts a generally active and prosperous business season for the whole country.

The only subject discussed at William C. Whitney's dinner at the Metropolitan Club Wednesday night was harmony and union among all the Democratic factions in the approaching campaign. It was the opinion of those present that the fight must be made entirely on local issues.

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$1,500,000 FIRE IN BERLIN.

Large American Orders Among the Goods Destroyed.

BERLIN, July 15.—A fire broke out last night in a large building on the Hausvoigtei-platz, the centre of the dress and mantle trade, causing a loss of between 6,000,000 ($1,440,000) and 7,000,000 ($1,680,000) marks. The firms of Fraenckel and Bachor Loon were the chief sufferers. The goods destroyed represented large American orders.

OYSTERMAN FOUND A BODY.

Afloat Off Fort Schuyler—Supposed to be that of J. C. Durant of This City.

William Cummings, an oysterman, found the body of an unknown and apparently well-to-do man in the Sound off Fort Schuyler at 6 o'clock last night. A letter on the body gives the police the impression that the dead man is J. C. Durant of the Chapin Home for the Aged, at 155 East Sixty-sixth Street. The oysterman towed the body ashore. The man is five feet five inches tall, of 135 pounds weight, had no coat, wore a black diagonal vest and trousers and a white shirt marked "J. C. D." He had brown underwear and socks, and lace shoes. The hair was black and the moustache small and dark.

A letter dated New Haven, Conn., June 8, was found in a vest pocket. It is addressed "My Dear Brother," and signed "Mrs. Warwick Nichols." In the pocket was also found a clipping from a New Haven paper. It is as follows:

"The sudden death of Mrs. J. C. Durant of New York at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Caroline D. Ward, on the 9th inst., was a shock to the community. She came here from her home in New York to take care of her mother, who was suffering from la grippe. About a week ago Mrs. Durant was seized with an attack of pneumonia, from which she died on the above date. Her husband was notified by a telegram, and he arrived the day previous to her death." The clipping further stated that the funeral was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Haven. This was on the 11th.

The police think that the body is that of Mr. Durant, who was on his way back to this city after the funeral of his wife, and that he was a passenger on one of the New Haven boats. The body was kept at the Westchester Police Station, and the Coroner notified. At 155 East Sixty-sixth Street, the Chapin Home for the Aged, little could be learned about Mr. Durant.

BICYCLE PARADE ACCIDENT.

Runaway Horse Injures a Dozen Persons and Wrecks a Large Number of Wheels.

When the head of the Brooklyn bicycle parade last night reached the Grant Monument, at the Union League Club, in Bedford Avenue, a horse driven by C. H. Van Duren of 83 Hooper Street ran away. Mr. Van Duren and his wife, who was with him, were thrown out and severely bruised. Bicycle Policeman P. P. Brennan went after the runaway and caught hold of the horse's bridle, but the frightened animal shied and shook off the policeman. He was thrown to the ground and his wheel was wrecked.

Continuing in its mad flight, at Fulton Street the horse struck Charles Rosenthal of 143 Maujer Street, who was in the parade, and he was thrown heavily to the pavement, sustaining a fracture of the skull. He was removed in an unconscious condition to St. John's Hospital, and fears are entertained for his life. At Hancock Street the horse struck Arthur Engleman of 105 Greenpoint Avenue, who was also badly hurt, and his wheel was broken into splinters.

Just beyond Hancock Street two sisters, Carrie and Mena Brennan of 103 Oak Street, who were on a tandem, collided with the horse and were cut on the head, arms, and shoulders. The tandem is a wreck.

Albert Gould of 103 Nassau Street was also run over and hurt. Between Hancock and Jefferson Streets the excitement came to a climax. There was a crowd of wheelmen, and as soon as they realized their perilous position they began jumping off their wheels. They were none too soon.

In their hurry to get under cover they left their wheels in the street, and the maddened horse plunged in among the bicycles, leaving nothing but a mass of tangled wires and tubing behind. The animal was eventually stopped at Jefferson Street, but not before it had injured a dozen or more men who had tried to check its flight. Some thirty or forty wheels were ruined.

MR. ROOSEVELT GOT DRENCHED.

Torpedo Boat Porter's Trial Trip Abandoned in Consequence.

The torpedo boat Porter arrived at the Navy Yard last night from an interrupted trial trip up the Sound. Her unexpected coming was due to the rain storm Wednesday afternoon, which unceremoniously drenched Assistant Secretary Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt had been much interested in the Porter's performance, but the drenching he received changed his plans, and he decided to postpone the trial and go ashore. Under his orders the Porter was taken to a small Summer resort on the Connecticut shore, where after a change of clothing he boarded a train for Michigan.

Take a Pennsylvania Railroad Cab

For the Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Station. The service is prompt, comfortable, and economical.—Adv.

GIRL WANTS TO BE A MAN

Remarkable Case of a Boyish Stranger Before the Bureau of Immigration Yesterday.

OF A GOOD SPANISH FAMILY

Wears a Man's Clothes, Does a Man's Work, Uses Tobacco Freely, and Enjoys a Regular Allowance from Home.

The Immigration Bureau made an astonishing discovery yesterday when a boyish-looking second-cabin passenger of the steamship Seguranca, which arrived Tuesday night, who was booked as Alyanovro Velos of Vera Cruz, appeared for examination.

Dr. White thought it expedient to take the applicant to his office and there asked: "Are you a man or a woman?"

"I'm a man," was the reply. "You have no business to insult me in that manner."

Despite this assertion, it soon became evident that the passenger belonged in the women's quarters. She broke down then and cried.

"It is my life's desire to be a man, and it is no fault of mine that I am not."

Then she gave the name of a lawyer who she said had charge of a fund that had been set aside by her family for her use. This lawyer proved to be ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, who came to the Immigration Bureau later.

Always Wanted to be a Man.

The girl's history then came out. Her father was a Spaniard. He married an Englishwoman of wealth, and Alyanovro was the issue of this marriage. She was born in the Philippine Islands, where her father was stationed in a Governmental position.

When still an infant the girl manifested a keen desire to wear boys' clothes. She said she wanted to be a boy when she was only six years old, and she so hated skirts that she would tear them off if put on her. She gained her point, too, for her parents brought her up as a boy and sent her to an English school. She left home when but fifteen years old and came to the United States. She worked as a hostler in New York for two years. Then she went South and did some farm work, after which she moved to the West Indies, where she also farmed, wishing to be in a position where she could command men.

Her father meantime had arranged that she should get an allowance, and this is given her at stated periods.

Will Not Go Home.

All attempts of her parents to induce her to return to her home and be a woman have failed, and it is understood that she would enjoy a position of social prominence, though the name of her family is not divulged.

Her lawyer handed her the money due her in the presence of Dr. Senner, who asked if there was anything she wanted. She said:

"I want two plugs of tobacco, a paper of smoking tobacco, and a pipe." These were sent for.

Alyanovro has a clear, dark complexion, regular features, and short, black hair. The native refinement of her face has suffered somewhat from exposure, and her rude craft as an agriculturist. She was well-dressed, however. She wore a black cutaway coat and gray trousers. Her shoes were tan, and she carried a derby in her hand.

It was learned later in the day that she had sailed for Bremen on the steamship Friedrich der Grosse, which left Hoboken at noon, and that she had said she would go to farming in Germany.

"TOOTS" TERRIFIED THEM.

He Went Mad and Was Supreme in the Brooklyn Eastern District Hospital.

There was a two-hour panic at the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday, caused by a pet dog known as "Toots," belonging to the ambulance service attached to the hospital, going mad. The animal was in convulsions when first noticed by Dr. Kuhn in the corridor. The dog made for Dr. Kuhn, and the doctor climbed a post. After snarling at the foot of the post, the animal entered the vestibule, and Dr. Kuhn managed to close the outer doors, imprisoning "Toots" in the vestibule. The entire hospital by this time was in an uproar.

When it was found that the animal was imprisoned in the vestibule all the doctors left their clinics, and, under the leadership of Superintendent Wiegand, began planning the best way of disposing of Toots, whose barks were disturbing the patients in the hospital. A syringe charged with sufficient morphine to kill a horse was fastened to a cane and shoved at the dog, but he snapped at it, and it was found impossible to inject it. Then a sponge saturated with chloroform was tried, but Toots refused to inhale it. It was next suggested to drug him with liquor, and Superintendent Wiegand poured a quart of the best whisky over the brute from the transom over the door. The dog was delighted at first, and lapped up the liquor, but it increased his viciousness.

John Kelly, the driver of the ambulance, secured a rope and made a noose of it and succeeded in dropping it over the dog's head, and he drew it fast, lifting the dog from its feet, while Policeman Jones with his club did the rest. Toots was well-known and accompanied the ambulance on every call during the day and night. It was a coach dog.

PREMIUM ON GOLD BONDS.

Kentucky Gets a Bonus of $37,350 on $500,000 of 4 Per Cents.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 15.—The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State to-day awarded the five-hundred-thousand-dollar issue of ten-year 4 per cent. bonds to a Louisville syndicate composed of the Bank of Kentucky, the Fidelity Trust Company, the German Bank, and the German Insurance Bank. The price paid was 107.47, producing a premium of $37,350, at which price the bonds will net the buyers but 3⅝ per cent. interest.

The number of bidders was very large. The sale will put the State's finances in good condition.

ENVOY DAMON IN WASHINGTON.

He Sees Minister Hatch and Returns to New York Bound for Home.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—S. M. Damon, special envoy of the Hawaiian Government to the Queen's jubilee, arrived here from New York to-night, having landed this morning from the Trave, and run over to Washington to see Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister. Mr. Damon said he brought no news from England that can inform the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

He said he had been most generously and very hospitably received by the English people and had enjoyed his trip abroad. He is on his way direct to Honolulu. Having spent the evening with Minister Hatch, he returned to New York by the midnight train, to leave at once for the West and Hawaii.

Oldest Turkish Bath Man Dead.

CHICAGO, July 15.—John Booth, known as the oldest professional Turkish bath man in America, died this afternoon at 3:10 o'clock. Among his customers were the leading actors of America and Sir Henry Irving. Save his wife, his only relative in this country is an uncle in Brooklyn. He was fifty-one years of age.

DURLACHER AND SHEEHAN

Disputed Interview Between the Tammany and Free Silver Leaders on the Next Campaign.

"NO ROOM FOR TRAITORS"

Men Who Worked Against Chicago Nominees Said to be Outlawed—Gilroy Cannot "Dictate"—Sheehan's Relations with Hill and Whitney.

J. F. Durlacher, ex-Vice President of the Progressive Democratic League, gave out yesterday the interview he claims to have had with John C. Sheehan, and the authenticity of which Mr. Sheehan has denied. Mr. Durlacher says that he was accompanied to Mr. Sheehan's office by his friend, Mr. Campbell, who heard all of the interview.

As given out by Mr. Durlacher the interview is a column and a half long.

He asked the Tammany leader, he said, for the names of the men composing his committee of conference for arranging nominating conventions, and how many of them were gold and how many silver men.

Mr. Sheehan replied: "All are silver men."

Mr. Durlacher said: "I see the names of James Martin and James Boyle on the list; are they silver men?"

Gold Democrats All Traitors.

"They are both organization men," said Mr. Sheehan. "As Tammany stood on the Chicago platform of 1896, to be regular, it must remain there until the next National Convention. All organization men must be silver men, or they are not regular. There is no room for traitors in the management of the affairs of Tammany Hall; and by traitors I mean all men who bolted from, and worked against the nominees of the Chicago Convention."

Asked "why Gilroy is back again as a leader in Tammany," Mr. Sheehan said:

"Gilroy is valuable because of his thorough knowledge of local affairs; but he is not in any position where he can dictate, manage, or control any of the affairs of the organization."

Durlacher—Didn't you state in a recent interview that you heartily agree with Bryan in his views, "No conciliation, no compromise"? If so, why do we hear of Whitney, Crimmins, and men of that class having a say in the councils of the organization?

Sheehan—That is false; they have absolutely nothing to say in the organization, nor will they be permitted to. When our boys went to Albany I instructed them not to grant a single favor to the Metropolitan Traction Company.

Not Friendly with Hill.

Durlacher—Isn't your brother of the counsel for the Metropolitan Traction Company, and are not Hill and William F. Sheehan still in your confidence?

Sheehan—Everybody knows that Mr. Hill and I are not on the most friendly terms; but that is no reason why my brother should not be.

In answer to a question as to Tammany reaffirming the Chicago platform, Mr. Sheehan said:

"I will stand where I stood last Fall. The organization must remain where it was last Fall to maintain its regularity."

Mr. Durlacher asked if the return of Richard Croker would not interfere with Mr. Sheehan's plans for the campaign, "it being a well-known fact," he said, "that Mr. Croker is favorable to the Whitney interests?"

Sheehan replied: "Mr. Croker, as I understand it, has no desire to assume control of the organization for the Fall elections. There are only three men on the Executive Committee who can be said to be absolute Croker adherents."

Durlacher: "How many votes will we need this Fall to win, basing our calculation on the vote cast at the last election?"

Sheehan: "We will need every Democratic vote, including those not cast for our candidate last Fall, and we must get together to be successful."

Mr. Durlacher said that it is useless for Mr. Sheehan to deny that he answered the questions as given.

TAMMANY AND WARING WAYS.

The Citizens' Union Contrasts Street Cleaning Systems.

The Citizens' Union began distributing yesterday an illustrated pamphlet entitled "Clean Streets." It is the second of a series.

The results of the work of street-cleaning under Tammany, as contrasted with the results secured under Col. Waring's administration, are set forth. It shows that 433 miles of city streets are now cleaned from one to five times daily. The record for 1898 under Commissioner Coleman was 53 miles of streets cleaned daily.

"Under the old régime, the pamphlet says, "22.8 miles was the average clearance after a snowstorm. Under Col. Waring, 144.4 miles of streets are cleared. After making proper allowance for the additional expenses entailed by the two items of improved plant and the systematic clearing of snow from the streets, without taking into account the increase of wages, what do we find? We find that it cost last year $2,776,000 to keep 420 miles of streets clean, while under the spoils system in 1894, it cost $2,366,000 to leave the streets dirty."

CUT IN INSURANCE RATES.

Union and Non-Union War in Illinois and Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, July 15.—A rate war has been declared between union and non-union insurance companies, which, it is believed, will result in a general reduction in the cost of policies on dwellings and contents, private barns, churches, schoolhouses and contents, and on brick mercantile buildings in Chicago and Cook County. The reduction will amount to from 25 to 50 per cent., and is the result of a new schedule of prices on this class of buildings which goes into effect today in the northern part of Illinois, outside of Cook County, and the southern part of Wisconsin.

The new schedule is ordered by the Governing Committee of the Western Union of Insurance Companies, and is made to meet the competition of companies operating independent of the organization, which have cut the established rates and captured a large share of the preferred business.

LOWER RATES TO DISTILLERS.

Louisville Underwriters Make Concessions to the Liquor Men.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—The distillers of Louisville are greatly rejoiced over a concession that was made to them today by the Board of Fire Underwriters. The board addressed them a letter, stating that they would make reductions in premiums, which would amount to 25 per cent. on whisky in brick buildings, and 35 per cent. in frames and ironclad houses.

This is the outcome of a long fight which the distillers have been making, and their attempt to organize a mutual insurance company. Rates on liquor and distillery buildings are very high on account of the alleged moral hazard. The distillers have not abandoned the idea of mutual insurance, as they have drawn up a plan which is pronounced good. A conference will be held in a few days to determine whether they shall be satisfied with the underwriters' concessions.

From the Heart of the City to the Great West.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's 23d Street Ferry places the heart of New York in quick and direct connection with their most comprehensive train service.—Adv.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT NEAR

Arbitration Commissioners Hope to Effect an Agreement of the Coal Operators.

LEADING INTERESTS CONSENT

Some Operators Oppose the Plan and the Strikers Determine to Keep All Mines Closed Until the Advance Is Generally Conceded.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—While the settlement of the miners' strike on the basis of true uniformity in prices and conditions in the Pittsburg district is regarded as almost a foregone conclusion by the Arbitration Commissioners, many operators have no confidence in the success of the plan. They claim it will be impossible to get the operators on the Pennsylvania Railroad to consent to pay the same rate as may be decided upon for the Pittsburg district.

"The last uniformity movement," said one, "was a humbug, and this attempt will be the same. The plan is all right, and De Armitt's position is all right, but uniformity can never be established in the Pittsburg district."

The members of the joint board spent this morning in discussing true uniformity as proposed by President De Armitt, and they believe that the plan can soon be established. Commissioner Schmid of Indiana said that the Commissioners expected smooth sailing now in bringing about a settlement. "Everything is encouraging," said he, "and we do not anticipate that much time will be required in getting the operators to sign the agreement."

Secretary Bishop of Ohio said that when the question was settled in Pittsburg, the rates in the other mining States would be easily adjusted. Gen. Little's list of operators favoring the uniformity plan would be headed by Francis L. Robbins and W. P. De Armitt, representing the largest interests in the Pittsburg district.

It is not the arbitrators' intention to call a meeting of the operators, as that might open old scores and create a clash which could not be subdued. The operators are to be kept as far apart as possible, and will only be asked to sign the document and to live up to the agreement without the loss of time. If this is accomplished the miners' officials say that the price of mining can easily be settled on even a higher basis than 69 cents.

Pending the negotiations the miners' leaders will continue their fight, and are determined to keep all the mines closed until the advance is generally granted, or the differences are settled on the true uniformity basis. Meetings were held this morning at the Eureka, Waverly, and Keeling Mines, where they had about decided to go back at the advanced rate. The situation was gone over thoroughly, and the diggers unanimously decided to remain out until the strike was won.

Foreign coal is beginning to cut quite a figure in the Pittsburg market, and the miners' officials recognize its importance. They are, for the time being, satisfied with the small amount of coal that is being dug in the Pittsburg district, and from now on will look after what they term outside encroachments. Much coal is being sold in the Pittsburg market from the Clearfield and Cambria districts. It is true that it does not come to Pittsburg, but goes to fill the contracts made at the great lakes.

"The men in the Clearfield and Cambria districts are working under the delusion that they are not conflicting with the general suspension," said President Patrick Dolan. "We have arranged a conference with some of the leaders in that section. I am satisfied that we will be able to make them see the error of their ways and join us in this great battle for bread. As far as the Pittsburg district proper is concerned, we have every reason to be satisfied with the situation.

"It must be borne in mind that when but a few men are in a mine it is not fair to class it among the active list. The fact is, it is impossible to produce coal at a profit in the large mines with only a few men at work. I have hopes of yet being able to get the New York and Cleveland men out."

The local officials are manifesting much interest in the situation in West Virginia. Cameron Miller said to-day that he would be willing to wager that most of the miners of the Mountain State would be out before the end of the week. He said there were about 25,000 miners in that State, and if the organizers succeeded in getting 15,000 of them out, the battle could be considered won.

An important feature of the local situation to-day was the shipment of several hundred empty cars to West Virginia. They will be loaded with coal, and sent to the lakes, filling contracts made with Pittsburg operators. The Pittsburg operators claim that they were offered coal from all sections of the country and had to refuse a number of propositions. The prevailing price was $1.50, a change being noted from the quotations of the day previous.

According to the miners' officials, the operators have closed the company stores all over the district, and supplies to the men have been cut off. This leaves the miners dependent upon the fruits of forage and charity. In one or two agricultural communities where the miners are on strike the farmers have invited the strikers to organize committees and send them with a wagon into the surrounding country to solicit rather than confiscate supplies. The strikers are taking full advantage of this invitation.

Quiet reigned to-day throughout the Pittsburg district, a truce seeming to prevail pending the outcome of the peace negotiations.

COAL SCARCE IN CHICAGO.

Selling at Three Times Its Usual Price—Little to be Had.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Soft coal in Chicago sold at about three times its usual price to-day. Operators are experiencing considerable difficulty in supplying the demand, even at these prices. Many large establishments in the city have only a limited supply on hand, and the famine is hourly growing more noticeable.

Dealers are having considerable trouble to get coal at any price, and this accounts for the great raise in price. No coal at all is coming to Chicago from the Ohio district, and only limited amounts can be secured from West Virginia and Southern Illinois.

SITUATION IN ILLINOIS.

Miners Object to the Supplying of Coal to the Railroads.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 15.—Upon the receipt of an order from the officers of the United Mine Workers the miners in the Bloomington shaft will go out. This was decided at an excited meeting of the men today.

The bone of contention between the employes and the Superintendent was the supplying of coal to the railroads which pass the shaft. The miners insist that but one road be supplied hereafter, that being the Lake Erie and Western. The Big Four and Chicago and Alton must be shut out or the men will strike.

DECATUR, Ill., July 15.—A telegram from Taylorville says that the 225 miners employed there all quit this morning after being organized last night by President Carson of the State Miners' Association. The fact that the Moweaqua miners returned to work to-day on an increase of from 35 to 55 cents is creating strike sentiment here, where the scale is 48 cents.

PEORIA, Ill., July 15.—The strike fever has seized the miners in the Peoria district. Several hundred men quit work yesterday on receipt of the news that the Southern Illinois miners were out. A mass meeting was held at Bartonville this afternoon, at which a general strike was ordered. State President Hunter of the Miners' Federation is here and called out the men this morning.

Locomotive Firemen Aid Strikers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—In a letter received by President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers from F. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Mr. Sargent offers his personal assistance in any manner deemed best by Mr. Ratchford, and also suggests a plan for the membership of the organization, numbering 30,000, to assist the strikers financially.

CLEVELAND COAL FAMINE OVER.

Plenty of Fuel in Sight, but at Greatly Advanced Prices.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Big consignments of West Virginia coal were received in Cleveland to-day. One thousand carloads came over the Baltimore and Ohio, 300 over the Cleveland, Canton and Southern, and quite a number over the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling. There are no longer fears of a famine, and in every respect the situation is more hopeful.

Vessel owners who had not made season contracts for fuel have felt the effects of the coal shortage. They are compelled to pay $2.25 a ton, which is 50 cents more than before the strike, and many boats are being tied up on that account. The price of West Virginia run of mine is now $3 per ton on track here. It was $1.50 prior to the strike.

Slow Way to Get Rich.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 15.—President Rotchford has mailed personal requests to miners throughout the country asking for statements regarding the wages they received for publication for the benefit of the public. Thirty-nine miners in the Sunday Creek Valley have been heard from. Since early in the Spring the wages of these men for each two weeks have averaged $5.74 each. Their total earnings for two weeks were $233.98, and for the same period their indebtedness to the operators for rent, provisions, mining material, &c., aggregated $619.29, leaving the miners in debt to their employers in the sum of $396.71.

Indiana Miners in Want.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—The miners in every county of the district of Indiana are forming committees to be sent out to ask for relief for the strikers. Representatives of the miners are here to ask the people to contribute. The strikers hope to be able to obtain some assistance through the miners' National organization, but the amount obtainable from that source will not be sufficient to keep starvation away, their representatives say.

Situation in West Virginia.

WHEELING, West Va., July 15.—The only change in the mining situation in West Virginia is the closing of the mines of the Flemington Coal Company, on the Baltimore and Ohio, near Grafton. These mines get out coal for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Several of the organizers now working in the State report progress, but no more mines have been closed. Aside from the Pan Handle and Flemington mines, all are busy and the railroads are overtaxed.

VAST WEALTH INVOLVED.

Two New Yorkers Lay Claim to Gold Mines at Leadville Said to be Worth $150,000,000.

DENVER, July 15.—One of the most sensational mining cases ever brought in the Federal courts of Colorado was argued on demurrer before Judge Hallett to-day. The case is that of Leonard S. Ballou and Alexis M. Lay of New York against the owners of the Little Johnny Mine, at Leadville, the plaintiffs demanding an interest in the property and an accounting of the mineral taken from the Uncle Sam claim since June 29, 1893.

The complaint alleges that in 1890 John F. Campion and others secured a three-years lease on the various properties now constituting the Ibex or Little Johnny Mining Company, and during this period the defendants became aware of the riches within the Uncle Sam and Johnny claims; that these facts were withheld from the plaintiffs, who upon the strength of untruthful statements and misrepresentations as to the value of the claims were induced to transfer to Campion their interests for a nominal sum. The plaintiffs also allege that they were defrauded out of the royalties due them, and that since June, 1893, over $30,000,000 in gold has been extracted from the Uncle Sam claim, and they ask that because of this fraud the sale be set aside and an accounting ordered.

The plaintiffs' attorney stated in court today that in this property the fabulous sum of $150,000,000 worth of gold was in sight.

BY AIRSHIP FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Aeronaut Felts Will Try to Make the Distance to Colorado Springs.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 15.—William D. Felts to-day announced that within a few days he would make an aerial excursion from the top of Pike's Peak to Colorado Springs, a distance of ten miles, and a drop of 8,000 feet.

His ship consists of a series of rigid aeroplanes, modelled after the wings of a condor.

SHOWER OF TOADS IN LEEDS, N.Y.

Area of 100 Feet Square Covered with Diminutive, Translucent Animals.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 15.—During a heavy rainfall last evening in the neighboring village of Leeds there was a shower of toads. The toads fell in a limited area, perhaps a hundred feet square. Within that space the earth was literally covered with perfectly formed but diminutive toads. The creatures were uniformly of the size of common white beans of a translucent white color.

FEATHERS IN WOMAN'S DRESS.

Massachusetts Law Promulgated—Fine of $10 for Each Offense.

BOSTON, July 15.—The new law against the selling and wearing of birds' bodies and feathers was to-day officially promulgated. It provides a penalty of $10 for each offense.

The Chief of the State Police has sent a circular to Massachusetts milliners and dealers in birds referring to the act. Senator Roe of Worcester is the father of the new law, and United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar is said to have written the petition under which the original was drawn.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is high off the Atlantic and North Pacific coasts. The storm has moved from Assiniboia to Manitoba. Rain has fallen in the North Atlantic States, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and on the middle slope. The temperature has fallen in the Red River of the South Valley and has risen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, on the middle slope, and in the lower lake region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	74	65	69
6 A. M.	73	64	70
9 A. M.	78	69	73
12 M.	81	75	79
4 P. M.	80	81	83
6 P. M.	81	75	80
9 P. M.	79	71	77
12 P. M.	77	71	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....75¾
Weather Bureau.....72
Corresponding date 1896.....78
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....74

LYNCH LAW IN TENNESSEE

Negro Murderer of a White Girl Stamped and Shot to Death and His Body Burned,

HIS VICTIM'S FIANCE HELPED

A Revolting Crime Committed Last Tuesday Avenged Near Its Scene by a Mob of Several Hundred Substantial Citizens.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 15.—Anthony Williams, the negro who was suspected of having assaulted and murdered Miss Rene Williams, the eighteen-year-old sister of the telegraph operator at West Point, Tenn., just over the Alabama line, last Tuesday, was caught this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Pruitton, a small town in Lauderdale County, Ala., by the infuriated mob which has been following him since the killing. He was taken back to the scene of the murder, sixteen miles away, and just after dark to-night was the central figure of a most grewsome scene.

He was carried into West Point amid great excitement. People who had heard of the capture began flocking into the town before night. The crowds were boisterous, and when the posse came up with the negro the wildest scenes followed. Williams was knocked down and stamped to death, and then his body was laid out in the streets, and the frenzied men stood off and commenced filling the body with lead.

Next boys and men were seen carrying wood, boxes and old barrels, and other things that would burn. The dead body of the negro was placed on the pile thus made and a light was struck to it. Slowly the pile ignited, but a little wind gave an impetus to the flames and the wood burned to ashes in a few minutes. The body of the negro sizzled as the flames devoured it. The men and boys bore satisfied countenances, though the scene was a horrible one.

Last Tuesday Miss Williams, who was a handsome and educated girl eighteen years of age, went a short distance from her home to pick blackberries. She did not return home at noon, and a search was made for her. The dead body of the young woman was

TARIFF MAKERS SANGUINE

Republican Conferrees Hope to Settle Their Differences at To-day's Session.

SUGAR AND WOOL IN THE WAY

Senate Talks of Compromise on Sugar, but House Declines to Yield Anything—Democrats Embarrassed by Death of Senator Harris.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The tariff conferrees were in a more hopeful mood to-day than yesterday, and one of the leading representatives of the Senate expressed the opinion that the Republicans would be able to conclude their labors to-morrow and to summon the Democratic members by Saturday. This view, he said, was justified by the present appearance of things, but he added that there were still many contingencies that might arise to prevent so early an agreement, and that it was impossible to say precisely when the end would be reached. He declared that there was no foundation for the reports that the conferrees were in danger of not reaching an agreement.

The day was spent in considering minor details of the bill which had been passed over at previous sessions, with an occasional reference to the differences on the sugar schedule, which is still the stumbling block. There was some discussion of a compromise on this schedule, and the general impression about the Senate was that there was a more yielding disposition on the part of the representatives of both houses. Senators not in the conference but in close touch with the members of it express the opinion to-day that the contending factions are very near an adjustment which will compromise the differences on the sugar schedule.

On the House side, on the other hand, it is asserted with the utmost positiveness that the House conferrees have no intention of yielding anything to the Senate on the sugar schedule, and the opinion is freely expressed that the deadlock will continue indefinitely until the Senate yields. The House conferrees, they say, know that they have practically the unanimous support of the House Republicans back of them in their contention for the House schedule, and, moreover, they claim that many of the Senate Republicans agree with them on this point.

The Conference Committee made the discovery to-day that there would be still further difficulty in arranging the wool schedule on account of the objections of the carpet manufacturers. It appears that while the makers of the more expensive grades of carpets gave their assent to the compromise of 4 and 8 cents arranged yesterday, the makers of the cheaper carpets are not pleased and ask that the rate on the lower grades of wool be reduced to 3 cents. The wool men are not willing to concede this demand.

The worsted manufacturers are also making trouble over the Senate amendment putting a double duty on wool of the second class which may have been washed. Heretofore there has been no additional duty on the washed article, and it is claimed that the change will work a material hardship.

The Democratic side of the chamber is somewhat disturbed over the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Harris. "I fear," said Senator Jones of Arkansas today, in discussing the question, "that the vacancy may, if not filled before that time, occasion no little embarrassment when we reach the vote on the conference report. It will be remembered that on some of the articles on which we succeeded in reducing the rates of duty, as on white pine lumber, and on some which we succeeded in putting on the free list, we had a majority of only one vote.

"Some of these articles, as burlaps, cotton ties, paris green, &c., are of immense importance to the farmers, and it would be regrettable indeed from our standpoint if the absence of a Democratic Senator from Tennessee should cause us to lose any of them by giving the deciding vote to the Vice President."

Speaker Reed hears without emotion the new epithets bestowed upon him because of his alleged influence with the House conferrees on the Tariff bill to resist the attempt of the Senate conferrees to hold on to all the rates the Senate has put in the measure. The Speaker evidently does not intend to be dissuaded from exerting his influence to keep from the House that shade of public reproach which up to this time seems to be decorating the Senate alone. He does not discover that it is improper for the Speaker to encourage the conferrees of the House to maintain a position which they naturally would take and insist upon. When Speaker Randall did the same thing there was no reproach in it, and to Democrats this ought, Mr. Reed suggests, to be accepted as sufficiently explanatory.

SENATORS IN A WRANGLE.

Sharp Words Exchanged by Messrs. Stewart of Nevada and White of California.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Soon after the Senate opened to-day Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) moved a reconsideration of the action of the Senate in passing the resolution directing the Secretary of War to proceed in the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro, Cal. It reopened the long standing controversy over the location of a deep-water harbor on the Pacific coast, and led to an animated debate between Mr. Stewart and Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) Mr. White declared that the Senator from Nevada ought not to interfere in this matter, which concerned only the people of California.

Mr. Stewart declared that he had a right as a Senator to adopt such course as he desired, and he had no personal interest to serve, such as those who represented terminal railroads. Mr. White responded that as far as terminal railroads were concerned he did not represent any of them. He represented California, and in this question he had the concurrence of his colleague from California, the California delegation in Congress, and the people of the State, and they felt that they could attend to the interests of the State without the assistance of the Senator from Nevada.

"It is rather singular," proceeded Mr. White, "that when we have a matter affecting the Southern Pacific Railroad the Senator from Nevada steps in and attempts to do the duty of a Senator from California. Only one inference can be deduced—that the Senator does not represent any constituency whatever in this matter. The people of Nevada have no interest in it."

Mr. Stewart had remained on his feet, and in indignant tones answered: "I repel this charge, this criticism. I am here as a Senator of Nevada. I do not allow private interests to affect my vote or my action. I can do right notwithstanding the Southern Pacific or anybody who is connected with it. I do not oppose everything that comes up that may benefit the Southern Pacific or the Northern Pacific or the people at large. I do not hold up any man or corporation I hate as a red flag against legislation."

The motion to reconsider was then disagreed to on a viva voce vote.

Mr. Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Chairman of the Committee on International Expositions, secured the passage of the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French Republic to take part in the International Exposition at Paris in 1900.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) secured the passage of the bill in relation to the inter-State transportation of distilled spirits, and declared such spirits to be subject to State laws to the same extent as spirits distilled in the State.

The Senate then took up the Harris resolution, requiring the President to suspend proceedings to carry into effect the alleged agreement to sell the interest of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad and in the sinking fund. Mr. Harris and Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) spoke in favor of the resolution, and it then went over, the Senate at 5 P. M. taking an adjournment until to-morrow.

House Meets and Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—No business was transacted by the House to-day. Immediately after the journal was approved a recess was taken, on Mr. Cannon's motion, until to-morrow, Mr. Cannon having given assurance to Mr. Bailey that, in his opinion, a partial or complete conference report on the Deficiency bill would be ready by that time.

NOMINATED FOR OFFICE.

J. Hart Brewer of New Jersey for Assistant Appraiser in the District of New York.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York—J. HART BREWER of New Jersey.

Commissioners to examine and classify lands within the land grant and indemnity land grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Missoula land district of Montana—ROLAND T. REMBAUER of Montana, EDWIN S. HATHAWAY of Montana, and WILLIAM V. TOMPKINS of Arkansas.

Commissioners to examine and classify lands within the land grant and indemnity land grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Bozeman land district in Montana—JOSEPH C. AULD of Montana, JAMES A. JOHNSON of Montana, and WATSON BOYLE of District of Columbia.

Pension Agent at Topeka, Kan.—CYRUS LELAND, Jr.

Attorney for the United States, District of Kansas—ISAAC E. LAMBERT.

Postmasters—CHESTER A. BURT, at Helmetta, N. J.; GEORGE G. BROWN, at Fairport, N. Y.

War—Lieut. Col. DANIEL W. BENHAM, Seventh Infantry, to be Colonel; Major G. S. CARPENTER, Fourth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. S. BAKER, Sixth Infantry, to be Major; First Lieut. L. W. V. KENNON, Sixth Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. H. J. HUNT, Fifteenth Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

Navy—Commander NEHEMIAH M. DYER, to be Captain; Lieut. Commander EDWARD F. WOOD, to be Commander; FRANK T. CHAMBERS of Kentucky and CHARLES W. PARKS of New York, to be civil engineers; JOSEPH C. THOMPSON, M. D., of New York, to be an assistant surgeon.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 15—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York.—De Lancey, H. W. Holmes; North Hartland, J. R. Whitcomb; Stone Mills, John Irwin; Wright's Corners, A. P. Lake.

Connecticut.—Durham, W. P. Atwell.

MACCORD'S CLAIM AND PERU.

The Peruvian Minister Makes a Statement to Show that the American Has No Case.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Victor Eguiguren, the Peruvian Minister here, has made public a statement concerning the MacCord claim against the Peruvian Government, in which, among other things, he calls attention to the facts that the United States Government has never demanded a specific sum of money for Mr. MacCord and that the Peruvian Government has never made any offers of payment, simply declaring that it is under no obligation to Mr. MacCord, who is now Superintendent of the Southern Railroad of Peru, and quietly discharging his duties without molestation. Señor Eguiguren says:

"In the revolution of 1885, conducted by Gen. Caceres, the City of Arequipa, which was the junction of the railroads of which Mr. MacCord was Superintendent, fell into the hands of the revolutionists. Gen. Yglesias was finally able to advance upon it from Port Mollendo, by means of one of MacCord's locomotives. A combat and bloodshed followed, for which the revolutionary Government, through the Prefect San Roman, imposed a fine on the railroad company of 10,000 soles, (about $5,000,) and held the Superintendent until the fine was paid.

"In 1886, Gen. Caceres was elected Constitutional President, and two years later the Government took the administration of the railroads into its own hands, thus depriving Mr. MacCord of his position.

"It was then for the first time that Mr. MacCord made claim for the amount of the fine imposed, which was entered through Mr. Buck, United States Minister to Peru. Mr. Buck also presented a second claim based on the fact that the Government of Peru in undertaking the administration of the railroads had ignored the United States Consulate, which had its archives in the railroad station. But Mr. MacCord was not acting in the capacity of Consul in 1885, and the act was not performed by the recognized Government. And, moreover, the fine imposed was not paid by Mr. MacCord but by the railway company he represented. The first claim was finally modified to an indemnity demanded for the manner in which the fine had been imposed. An understanding was finally reached between my Government and the United States concerning the alleged violation of the American Consulate. The MacCord personal claim was also abandoned, only to be reopened in 1891, when Peru was endeavoring to free herself from foreign debt, and delivered the railroads to her bondholders with the understanding that the settlement included the fine of 1895. Therefore, the $5,000 fine was ultimately repaid to the company from whom it had been forced.

"The bondholders transferred their rights to the Peruvian corporation, which again appointed Mr. MacCord Superintendent of the Southern Railroad."

PHENOMENAL EXPORTS.

Unprecedented Trade Balance in Favor of the United States During Fiscal Year 1897.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The monthly statement of the exports and imports of the United States, issued to-day by the Bureau of Statistics, makes a remarkable showing. Never before in the history of the country have the exports of merchandise reached so high a figure as during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, nor has the excess of exports over imports ever been so large. The only time these figures were approached was in 1892, when the United States was making heavy shipments of grain to feed Europe suffering from a series of deficient harvests.

The statement for 1897, with comparisons, is as follows: Exports of domestic merchandise, $1,032,908,880, an increase over 1896 of about $170,000,000; total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, $1,051,887,091, as compared with $882,606,938 for 1896. The total imports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounted to $764,373,905, of which $381,032,005 was free of duty. The total imports were about $15,350,000 less than last year, and the excess of exports over imports for the year was $287,613,186. This is an excess of about $185,000,000 over last year, and an excess of about $223,000,000 over any previous year.

The figures for June also show an important gain. The domestic exports of merchandise during that month amounted to $72,866,880, a gain over June, 1896, of $8,000,000. The imports for June amounted to $84,826,110, as compared with $56,163,740 for June, 1896.

The exports of gold, including ores, for the fiscal year 1897 amounted to $40,359,780, as compared with $112,409,947 for 1896. The imports of gold amounted to $85,013,575, an increase of about $51,500,000 over 1896. The exports of silver during 1897 amounted to $61,946,638, and the imports to $30,533,227. The excess of gold imports over exports, therefore, was $44,653,796, and the excess of silver exports over the imports $31,413,411. Never before has the silver movement, both export and import, reached so high a figure.

Not a Dangerous Counterfeit.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Chief Hazen of the Secret Service has given notice of the discovery of a new counterfeit ten-dollar silver certificate. It is of the series of 1891, check letter D, with the small carmine seal, the portrait of Hendricks and the names of Messrs. Tillman and Morgan as Register and Treasurer, respectively. The counterfeit is described as apparently a woodcut production, very poorly executed, the seal being light pink instead of carmine, the numbering irregular, and the printing and engraving bad.

Statistics of Sugar Imports.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The records of the Treasury Department show that the imports of sugar during June, 1897, amounted to 696,904,103 pounds, valued in the foreign markets at $13,560,125. Compared with importations for May there is a decrease of 93,749,892 pounds. The sugar imports for June, 1896, amounted to 472,637,376 pounds, of the foreign value of $11,863,068. For the first six months of 1896 there were imported 2,442,615,320 pounds, foreign value of $60,202,778, and for the first six months of this year 3,241,697,768 pounds, of the foreign value of $82,785,071.

Gen. Forsyth Arraigns Sugar Trust.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Gen. George A. Forsyth, United States Army, (retired,) is the author of a remarkable petition, which was presented to the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Belknap of Illinois. The petition prays the House to strike the sugar schedule from the Tariff bill. A scathing arraignment of the Sugar Trust is conveyed in the statements set forth by Gen. Forsyth in support of his prayer.

EXPECTATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

Republican Politicians Looking for a Downfall of Rich Plums.

With Thomas Fitchie as Commissioner of Immigration, Robert A. Sharkey as Naval Officer, and, in all probability, Walter B. Atterbury as Postmaster, Brooklyn Republican politicians are looking for a large harvest of plums. Mr. Atterbury said yesterday that it the appointment came his way he would carefully consider the matter of acceptance. It was said that he went to Washington last night. He could not be found after dark at any of his usual haunts.

Walter B. Atterbury took little part in politics in Brooklyn until the time the delegates were being selected for the St. Louis Convention. Then he and Edwin J. Kaltenbach came out as strong supporters of McKinley for the Presidential nomination. Their action gave much offense to the machine men, who were for Morton in accordance with the Platt instructions. It has been considered highly probable that the Administration will recognize the services rendered by Mr. Atterbury at that critical time. He is thirty-five years old, and is engaged in the business of cotton broking. He is Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Republican organization in Kings County, and lives in the Twenty-third Ward, the banner Republican stronghold.

United Democratic Organizations.

Another Democratic organization appeared yesterday. It is called "the United Democratic Organizations," and it has opened headquarters at 42 East Twenty-third Street, a few doors from the Citizens' Union, but on the opposite side of the street. Robert Stewart, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is in charge.

Mr. Stewart said last night that the United Democracy represents twenty-three organizations. Its object is the harmonizing of all factions of the Democratic Party for the local campaign. The basis of this federation, he said, will be the two principles that are embodied in all Democratic platforms—free coinage of silver and municipal ownership of franchises.

LANDSLIDE IN VERMONT.

Portion of a Mountain Near Lincoln Descends Into the Valley.

MONTPELIER, Vt., July 15.—A big landslide occurred yesterday afternoon in the mountains near Lincoln and Fayston.

A portion of the mountains half a mile wide descended a distance of over half a mile, sweeping off every tree and movable rock, and piling an immense heap of debris in the valley below.

Several farms were partially covered, but no house was touched. The slide was only a short distance from one that occurred June 3, 1827.

RUSSIAN'S SUICIDE IN BOSTON.

Harry Weinpzdeig of New York Dies for Unrequited Love.

BOSTON, July 15.—Harry Weinpzdeig, a Russian, who came to Boston from New York Sunday afternoon, was found dead in his room in a boarding house at the West End to-day. He had blown out his brains with a .38-calibre revolver. Unrequited love is said to have prompted the act.

He was a traveling dry goods vendor, twenty-four years of age, and left a letter intimating that he loved a girl in Russia who did not love him because of his inability to provide her with all the delicacies of life, and asking that $100, which he left, be sent to her.

A ROMANCE OF THE CONVENTION

Miss Mary B. Davis, a Kentucky Delegate, Wedded to G. C. King.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—A romantic incident connected with the recent Christian Endeavor Convention in this city developed to-day when Miss Mary B. Davis of Louisville, Ky., was wedded to George C. King of this city at the Palace Hotel in the presence of a few common friends, most of whom were members of the Kentucky delegation.

King was formerly a clerk in the employ of the uncle of his bride, was sent out here as their agent, after Miss Davis's parents had discouraged his suit, and had not seen the young lady for six years, when she surprised him by meeting him at the convention.

While there had been no understanding between the young couple prior to their meeting, no time was wasted after their reunion, for after making up their minds they promptly completed arrangements for the wedding.

THE DANIEL MANNING'S TRIAL.

New Revenue Cutter in a Four-Hour Run Averages Seventeen Knots.

BOSTON, July 15.—Under the most favorable weather conditions to-day the new revenue cutter Daniel Manning proved herself to be a valuable addition to the revenue marine by making an average of nearly seventeen knots an hour in a four-hour speed test under forced draught in Massachusetts Bay. The trial was the official one.

For more than four hours the new cutter was kept flying back and forth over a six-knot course, and during it she made her maximum speed of 16.94 knots. Under natural draught the Manning made an average of 15 knots an hour, running up and down the coast during the time. Then came a succession of boiler tests, which were highly successful.

The Manning is the largest revenue cutter ever built for the Government, surpassing in speed and power many of the naval vessels of this and foreign countries. She is very warlike in appearance, is 205 feet long over all, 32 feet 10 inches beam, and has maximum draught of 14 feet. She has a round stern, a ram bow, and a torpedo port through the stern. She mounts five six-pound rapid-fire guns—one on the top-gallant forecastle deck and two on each side. Her construction is of the type known as composite. The main framing, deck beams, deckhouse, pilothouse, and outside plating above the water line are of mild, open-hearth steel. The stem and stern frames are of cast manganese bronze, with a tensile strength equal to that of steel.

Although the contractors were not under a guarantee to make any stated speed, she was designed to make over sixteen knots under favorable conditions. She is intended for service on the New England coast, and will replace the Dallas, now doing service on this station.

Postal Receipts Increasing.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The comparative figures of postal receipts at the thirty largest Post Offices in the country show a net increase of $17,346 for the three months ending July 30 last over the corresponding quarter of last year. The gross proceeds for this year's quarter amount to $8,194,968. The New York Post Office increased its receipts by $55,027 and Boston $16,078, while Chicago decreased $22,762, Philadelphia $30,800, and St. Louis $27,527.

Westchester Home Investigation.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 15.—Final scenes in the investigation of the Westchester Temporary Home for Indigent Children are being enacted before Referee Daniel W. Guernsey. The counsel are summing up the testimony that had been taken during the year and a half that the investigation had been going on.

Wells-Fargo Employes Arrested.

TAMPICO, Mexico, July 15.—J. T. Burgois, agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company here, has been arrested on the charge of robbing the company of $6,000 in currency. Two other employes of the office have been arrested for alleged complicity in the robbery.

Peary Preparing to Start.

BOSTON, July 15.—Lieut. R. E. Peary, the arctic explorer, arrived here to-day, and will proceed at once to make preparations for his departure for Greenland, where he is to establish a base of supplies for a prospective trip to the North Pole in 1899. He hopes to leave here Saturday.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

STATE BANKERS AT SARATOGA.

Fourth Annual Convention of the Association—Nomination of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 15.—The New York State Bankers' Association began its fourth annual convention here to-day. The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. F. Chambers, and an address of welcome was made by Village President Knapp.

President Seymour Dexter of Elmira delivered his annual address, and this was followed by the appointment of committees. Reports were presented by Treasurer C. F. Van Inwegan of Port Jervis, Secretary John A. Kennedy of Buffalo, and by the Chairmen of the several groups, including A. J. Barnes of Buffalo, J. H. Hamlin of Canandaigua, G. R. Williams of Ithaca, F. C. Eddy of Syracuse, D. A. Avery of Utica, J. H. Derrider of Saratoga, Walter E. Frew of Long Island City, Bradford Rhodes and F. B. Schenck of New York City.

The nomination of officers for the ensuing year included the following: President—A. B. Hepburn, New York City; Vice President—E. A. Groesbeck, Albany; Treasurer—James Barker, Syracuse; Secretaries—W. I. Taber, Herkimer, and W. E. Frew, Long Island City.

At the afternoon session addresses were made by Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of the Banking Department, on "History of the Banking System of New York and the Banking Department," and F. E. Lyford, President of the First National Bank of Waverly, on "A Phase of Currency Reform."

Early this evening the bankers and their wives to the number of almost 300 enjoyed a fish and game dinner at the Lake House, Saratoga Lake; also a sail on the lake.

FLOODS IN SOUTH QUEBEC.

Many Persons Homeless—Wickham Partly Under Water.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 15.—Floods caused by the heavy rain of the last few days have done great damage in the southern part of Quebec. Many persons are homeless, and much damage has been done to the early crops.

The town of St. Hyacinthe has been flooded, and business is almost at a standstill. At Wickham, the business portion of the town is flooded. Communication with Richmond, Quebec, on the main line of the Grand Trunk system to Quebec, is at present cut off.

STATUE TO FATHER MARQUETTE.

His Namesake City Honors the Priest and Explorer.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 15.—The city held a great celebration to-day in honor of the unveiling of a bronze monument to the explorer and priest whose name the city bears. There were large delegations present from every town in the peninsula. The revenue cutter Gresham fired a salute of thirteen guns at the unveiling when the canvas fell.

A feature of the parade was a band of thirteen Indians on horseback dressed in feathers and war paint. The statue was presented to the city by the Hon. Peter White. The Common Council, which was sitting on the platform, then and there passed an ordinance accepting it.

The main speech was a brilliant effort made by the Hon. Don M. Dickinson of Detroit. C. Trentanove, the sculptor, responded when called upon by the crowd.

SUDDEN DEATH OF J. J. SCANLON.

Special Agent of the Excise Department Expires at Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 15.—James J. Scanlon, a special agent of the Excise Department, died at the Beach House, a resort on Owasco Lake, this morning. Scanlon leaves a wife in New York. The Coroner will investigate.

The family of Mr. Scanlon received word yesterday morning of his sudden death at Auburn. A hotel keeper at that city sent a telegram to the family stating that Mr. Scanlon had died there suddenly yesterday morning.

Frank J. Scanlon, the eldest son of the dead man, said yesterday afternoon that he had heard no details of the incident, but that the body would be received in this city to-day. He said that his father was a heavy man, and it would not be surprising if he died from heart failure or apoplexy.

Mr. Scanlon lived with his family at 108 East Ninetieth Street. He was fifty years old. He had been for seventeen years, or until 1895, in charge of the United States Secret Service Bureau, but had been a special excise agent since the appointments after the passage of the Raines law.

PRIVATE SHOOTS HIS CAPTAIN.

Accident During Drill at the New Jersey State Camp.

SEAGIRT, N. J., July 15.—Capt. Cornelius A. Reilly of Co. K, First Regiment, N. G. N. J., was shot in the head during regimental drill at the State Camp this afternoon. The wound is not a serious one, and the Captain expects to be able to be at his post to-morrow, although his friends think his head will be too sore to permit this. Although not dangerously hurt, the Captain had an extremely close call.

Private Benzor of Company K was the man who accidentally shot his commanding officer. During the regimental drill the regiment was put through volley firing exercises, using blank cartridges. When the command to fire was given in one of the volleys Benzor pulled the trigger, but the cartridge failed to explode. In opening the lock to insert another cartridge Benzor accidentally brought his finger against the trigger, and the hammer was brought down on the unexploded cartridge a second time. This time it went off. The muzzle of the gun was slightly elevated, and Capt. Reilly's head was in a direct line with the muzzle only a few inches away. The kick of the gun, which was grasped but loosely, and the slight deflection of the wadding caused by the Captain's helmet doubtless saved his life. As it was, he received a pretty severe scalp wound.

The accident caused considerable excitement, as it was at first feared the Captain had been seriously shot. The wound was dressed by Surgeon Adams, and this evening he pronounced the wounded officer out of danger. Benzor was inconsolable at first, fearing he had killed his commander. Later the Captain sent him word not to worry.

Cooper Barred from All Tracks.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Chairman Albert Mott of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board to-night issued the following special bulletin:

"Tom Cooper, Trainer Webb, and Fred Loughead are suspended pending investigation, and ruled off all tracks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

5:40 A. M.—1,870 Third Avenue; Victor Garguales; damage slight.

11:20 A. M.—187 Orchard Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—96 Park Row; Flossie Lewis and others; damage, $2,000.

7:25 P. M.—174 East Eighty-fifth Street; occupant unknown; no damage.

7:30 P. M.—976 Second Avenue; William Tripple; damage, $5.

8:45 P. M.—246 Rivington Street; L. Klein; damage, $200.

9:00 P. M.—721 Tremont Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:55 P. M.—150 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Frederick Schmidt; damage, $25.

11:20 P. M.—375 Broome Street; Baum Brothers; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PUEBLO, July 15.—A crossing of the electric light and telephone wires early this morning resulted in a fire in the fifth story of the Central Block, an office building at Second and Main Streets, causing a loss of about $50,000; fully insured.

HYDE PARK, Mass., July 15.—The livery stable of J. C. Chaddock on Nott Street was destroyed by fire to-day. Isaac L. Ryan's stable, adjoining, and a building occupied by Walter G. Lugton as a blacksmith shop, were also burned up. Loss from $18,000 to $20,000.

WINDSOR, Ontario, July 15.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the Ouellette Block on Sandwich Street, occupied by Neven, Clinton & Basker, hardware; J. O. Peck, clothing, and B. L. Carley, tailor. Loss, $74,000; insurance, $42,000. Bartlett, MacDonald & Co., dry goods, adjoining, were damaged $4,000 by smoke and water; fully insured.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 15.—The barns and outbuildings of Frederick Gebhard on the outskirts of Eatontown were burned shortly after 5 o'clock this morning. At the time there were several valuable horses in the stables, but they were rescued. Much of the contents was burned. The loss will amount to about $5,000.

WISCONSIN LEAF TOBACCO.

Five Cars of the 1897 Crop Received at Reading, Penn.

READING, Penn., July 15.—J. L. & M. F. Greene, leaf tobacco packers, have received a single shipment of five cars of leaf of the 1897 crop of Wisconsin, which is one of the best that tobacco district has ever yielded. They have nearly 1,000 cases in storage here, and are still buying.

The firm said: "The trade is greatly improved and we are doing more business than we have ever done. Collections are good and sales are booming."

DR. HAVILAND UNDER ARREST.

New York Christian Scientist Charged with Fraud at Easton.

EASTON, Penn., July 15.—Dr. Frank W. Haviland, New York Christian Scientist, is in custody here on a charge of embezzlement preferred by the widow of P. T. Timpson, the hotal man, who died at Paxinosa Inn last week. Haviland came here to treat Timpson, who grew steadily worse and died.

Then Mrs. Timpson swears Haviland induced her to convey to him her valuable saddle horse. Mrs. Timpson says she also gave him $144 to pay her husband's funeral expenses, but that he spent only $21 of the amount, claiming the balance was due him for services.

$300 TO SHAVE HIS MUSTACHE.

The Rev. A. C. Peck Earns Money for the Foreign Mission Cause.

READING, Penn., July 15.—The Rev. A. C. Peck of Denver, Col., formerly a Methodist minister and recently a Dean of the Denver University, is now a traveling preacher. During the past few days he has been preaching to the fifty Mennonite brethren camping in Heckle's grove near Spring City, Chester County. Among these Mennonites is a wealthy member from Norristown who offered the Rev. Peck $300 if the (Peck) would have his mustache shaved off, the money to be given to the foreign mission cause. The offer was accepted and the Rev. Mr. Peck made his appearance at the next service with a clean shaven face. The $300 were donated to the cause.

EXPLOSION AT NEWPORT.

Two Boys Hurt in the Smokeless Powder Drying House.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—Richard Stephenson and Thomas Williams, two boys employed at the Torpedo Station, were hurt, and the drying house of the smokeless powder plant was destroyed this afternoon by an explosion.

The boys were sifting powdered gun cotton preparatory to carrying it to another house, where it would be made into smokeless powder, when the mass exploded, bursting out the walls of the house and letting down the roof. The force of the explosion, however, was not as great as it would have been if the substance had been confined. The automatic sprinklers in the building put out the blaze. The boys will recover.

SUPT. EASTON EXONERATED.

Acquitted of Extravagance in Furnishing the State Capitol.

ALBANY, July 15.—The Public Building Trustees, in a report issued to-day, exonerate Superintendent of Public Buildings Frederick W. Easton of the charges of malfeasance in office and extravagance The Trustees say that while the amount paid by him for certain things for the Capitol seems large it is justified, because the building must be furnished in keeping with the grandeur of its construction.

Expert accountants found the books of the department to be correct. At the suggestion of the Trustees the cost of running the department was considerably cut down by the dismissal of a large number of employes who were on the pay rolls at the first of the year.

TO DIVIDE BEFORE HE DIES.

Pennsylvania Farmer Ready to Distribute Over Half a Million.

READING, Penn., July 15.—Reuben Hunsicker, a retired farmer in Lynn Township, Lehigh County, has decided to divide his personal property among his relatives, leaving his real estate to be sold or divided after his death. He is eighty-six years of age, was paralyzed about two years ago, and has been helpless ever since.

Mr. Hunsicker inherited about $50,000, and through hard work and successful investments has accumulated a great deal of real estate and personal property, until now the personal property alone is estimated at over $500,000. He has designated the last week in July as the time for the division, and all concerned have been requested to be present.

By this course he is sure those whom he desires to receive it will get his property, and he is contemplating the arrival of the day of distribution with a great deal of satisfaction. But three heirs survive. They are Catharine, widow of Arthur Miller, of Hamburg; Mrs. W. K. Brobst of Kempton, Berks County, and John Hunsicker, with whom the old man resides.

FRENCH LINE MAIL SUBSIDY.

Three New Fast Steamships to be Built for Transatlantic Service.

Mr. Forguet, a Director of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, who, in the absence of Augustin Forget in France, is managing the New York office, said Tuesday that he expected the Chamber of Deputies would agree to the proposed mail-carrying subsidy to the French Line. Under the terms of agreement the company will be required to build three new steamships, 585 feet long, with a minimum speed of 22 knots. The first two are to be put in commission in April, 1900, and the next in 1902.

The company's fastest and largest vessel now is La Touraine, and she will be equipped with new boilers that will increase her speeding power from 19½ to 20¼ knots. The company will carry the transatlantic mails, including those between Havre and New York.

The new vessels, if built, will be constructed at St. Nazaire, and the Chamber of Commerce of Havre will undertake to have the Harbor of Havre provided with a suitable dry dock for the docking of vessels of the size required.

A dispatch from Paris announced that the Government had reached an agreement with the company.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. P. Mason, Troy; Dr. Mazyek P. Ravenel, Philadelphia; F. H. Lovindge, Chicago.

ASTOR—Porte W. Hewins, Taunton; A. F. Bailey, Providence; A. A. Colman, Puerto Cortes, Honduras; Henry Taggard, Boston; Dr. Bruce Ferne, Philadelphia; W. H. Fairbank, Warren, Mass.; George A. Robertson, Cleveland.

EVERETT—W. H. Dodd, Hartford; R. W. Sawyer, Bangor; V. Rutter Williamson, London; E. E. Boudinot, Danville, Ill.

FIFTH AVENUE—S. M. Damon, C. M. Saaken, Honolulu; C. A. Ellis, Boston; John M. Patterson, Cincinnati; E. E. Marvin, Hartford; Ezra Rust, Saginaw.

IMPERIAL—Arthur H. Tweedy, British Consul General to San Domingo; H. L. Thompson, London; H. A. Graycroft, Dallas, Texas; W. F. La Bonta, Richmond; E. F. Mulholland, Boston.

MANHATTAN—C. E. Kilmer, Troy; H. G. Jordan, C. H. Coffin, W. R. Clark, Jr., Boston; C. H. Tiffany, Worcester; Commodore W. H. Reed, Washington; J. C. Strittmiller, Mexico; Senator Frank H. Peavey, Minneapolis.

PARK AVENUE—T. DeWitt Talmage, Washington; Henry R. Pratt, Hartford; Z. R. Brockway, Elmira; Dr. E. Fayette Smith, Morristown; George K. Brown, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—W. A. Bellwood, Philadelphia; J. R. Morris, United States Navy.

WALDORF—George E. Leighton, St. Louis; Major A. G. C. Tuay, United States Army; Howell Hinds, Cleveland; J. P. Lippincott, Charles E. Etting, Philadelphia; Eugene Griffin, Arisley; Dr. Frederick Foerster, Berlin; Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Assemblyman Clarence Knowles, Atlanta.

WINDSOR—Vicomtesse Hampden, London; H. Brand, George Brand, G. Gathrim Hardy, England; E. T. Watkins, Chicago; D. J. Napier, London.

THE GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT MAKES FLESH AND BLOOD AVOID SUBSTITUTES

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:43	Sun sets	7:28	Moon rises	9:04

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:12	Gov. Isl'd	9:37	H. Gate	11:26
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:19	Gov. Isl'd	9:45	H. Gate	11:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JULY 17.

Alene, Fortune Id., Jamaica, and Savanilla	10:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amana, Cape Colony and Natal	8:30 A. M.	.....
Alps, Haiti, Carthagena, and Santa Martha	10:00 A. M. / 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hindoo, Hull	.....	.....
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, London	.....	.....
Irrawaddy, Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano	10:30 A. M.	.....
Veendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*Time supplementary mails close at General Post Office. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the pier of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 18 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 16.

Alps, Port Limon, July 8.
Arabia, Hamburg, July 3.
Dania, Shields, June 30.
Excelsior, New Orleans, July 10.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg, July 8.
Greatham, Gibraltar, July 2.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, July 10.
Pretoria,

Wanamaker's

BARGAINS MARK MID-SUMMER

We are looking forward. Next Summer's policy makes this Summer's bargains. Present losses polish the future—will make June, 1898, bright. Low prices now, blaze the way for future newness.

GOOD NEWS OF CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS

FIRST—MEN'S SUITS. Many wise Clothiers will say that what follows is false, and say it honestly. But they don't know. The World moves sixty miles an hour. Some folks get left. Bright men will heed.

Clay Serges (English) are the best in the World. We handle more genuine Clay Serges than any other exclusively retail Clothiers. The prices are $20 and $25 a suit. Vary with the tailoring.

We offer to-day—

One Hundred Genuine Clay Serges at $15 a Suit.

Also to make the attraction cumulative

One Hundred Skeleton Serge Suits, silk shoulder linnng, of the best American Serge, at $15 a Suit.

These twin bargains should win 200 men friends for us to-day.

SECOND—BOYS' SUITS. Half prices for whole boys. 350 suits—Brownie's and Middies, sizes 3 to 12 years. They are of all-wool fancy cassimere and cheviot, gracefully braided.

Yesterday, $4 to $7.50; to-day, $2 to $3.75

These suits are new. Next Summer they would be old. First losses are best.

WANAMAKER SHOE STORE

It is a unique Shoe Store. Wants to make friends with the owners of all the feet that its Shoes will fit. Present appeals are to women and children only. Later, when preparations are complete, men will receive attention.

We believe it is possible to sell good Shoes at less prices than the New York public have been paying. We are constantly asking that our policy be tested by current offerings.

Four specimen offerings to-day:

OXFORD SHOES FOR WOMEN
At $1.25. Of black kidskin, narrow toes with patent leather tips, flexible turned soles. Regular $2.

At $1.75. Of fine bright kidskin, round toes with patent leather tips, soles of oak tanned leather, sewed by the Goodyear process. Were $2.20.

IDEAL BOOTS FOR WHEELING
At $1.60. Tan, duck tops, nut brown kidskin trimmings, soles of oak tanned leather. Good value at $3.

LITTLE FOLK'S SUMMER FOOTWEAR
Tan and black kidskin, buttoned or laced, very strong and stylish. Sizes, 5 to 8 $1; 8 1-2 to 10 1-2, $1.20; 11 to 2, $1.40

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

AMERICANS WIN AT HENLEY

McDowell, Ten Eyck, and Howell in the Semi-Finals for the Diamond Sculls.

BOSTONIAN'S RIVAL SUNSTRUCK

Blusse Hanging Between Life and Death as a Result of the Race—New College Defeats Winnipeg for the Stewards' Challenge Cup.

HENLEY-ON-THE-THAMES, July 15.—The second day of the regatta witnessed more victories for the American rowers.

Dr. McDowell of Chicago, in the fifth trial heat for the Diamond Sculls, defeated T. J. Hogan of the New Ross Boat Club, Ireland, winning as he liked, in 9:33. The winner had the Bucks Station. Hogan got away first and soon led by half a length. McDowell was after him at full speed, soon collared him, and when they reached open water began to pass him. Then, to everybody's astonishment, Hogan showed signs of being winded and of losing his head. He collided with almost everything in sight, and was thrice mixed up with the piles.

McDowell slowed up, looked complacently at his rival, and then proceeded toward the finish very quietly and as if he were out rowing for pleasure. Indeed, he allowed Hogan to overtake him, and they were almost even at the finish. The times were as follows: Quarter mile, 1:45; half mile, 3:03; mile, 6:56.

The sixth trial heat for the Diamond Sculls was won by H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta Rowing Club, who beat A. F. G. Everitt, London Rowing Club. The winner had the Bucks station.

Ten Eyck an Easy Winner.

The seventh trial heat for the Diamond Sculls was won by E. H. Ten Eyck, Wachusett Boat Club, Massachusetts, who beat J. J. Blusse of the De Hoop Rowing Club. The winner had the Berks station. Ten Eyck's time was 9 minutes 16 seconds. He paddled home leisurely.

In consequence of the widespread reports that the elder Ten Eyck had endeavored to keep the practice heats of the younger a secret, public opinion has been rather cool toward the Massachusetts oarsman. In some quarters a very decided feeling of hostility has been expressed. Young Ten Eyck's style does not suit the English, and they say so.

Ten Eyck and Blusse started even, but the American promptly poked the nose of his boat in front, and when it cleared the Island was three-quarters of a length ahead, rowing a stroke of thirty-five to the minute. He reached the quarter-mile stake in 1 minute 18 seconds, and then had a lead of two lengths.

About half way down the course Blusse stopped, completely rowed out. Ten Eyck had at no time exerted himself, except for a moment or so immediately after the start. But his form then quite surprised his English critics.

Blusse, after the race, was taken in a fainting condition to the boathouse, where the physicians found he was suffering from a sunstroke. He is hanging between life and death.

Howell, American, Ahead.

The eighth trial heat for the Diamond Sculls was won by B. H. Howell of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who beat G. McHenry, Thames Rowing Club. The winner had the Berks station. Howell is a young American, studying at Cambridge. He defeated McHenry with the greatest ease. The time was 8:38. Howell got away first. At the top of the island he was leading, and he was quite clear of his opponent at Rectory Gate, when McHenry was rowed to a standstill, Howell winning as he pleased.

The time was as follows: Half mile, 3:07; Fawley, 4:04; mile, 6:28. This result leaves three Americans and one Englishman in the semi-finals. McDowell will meet Blackstaffe, and Ten Eyck will meet Howell. This is the revised arrangement.

New College Defeats Winnipeg.

The fourth heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup was won by New College, Oxford, which beat the Winnipeg Rowing Club. The winner had the Berks station.

New College is now the favorite for the Stewards' Challenge Cup, although a few of the ladies on the grand stand and lawn this afternoon wore Winnipeg favors. Sentiment and friendship are all for New.

Since yesterday Mr. Murphy has been carefully cautioning the Winnipegs about steering. Armytage has been specially warned to listen to the umpire's whistle when getting out of his course. In the fourth heat for the Stewards' the Winnipegs were an eighth of a length ahead at the end of Temple Island, rowing forty strokes to the minute, as against thirty-seven for New. They then drew out and got a lead of a length.

The half-mile stake was reached in 3 minutes and 34 seconds. When beyond Fawley Court Boat House New College, in a few powerful strokes, drove their boat even with the Winnipegs. At the three-quarters stake, which was reached in 4 minutes and 12 seconds, the Winnipegs were half a length behind, and from that point, although they spurted grandly and decreased the lead of New to three or four feet, they never could catch the Oxonians, who finished winners by a length in the record time of 7 minutes and 33 seconds.

The steering of the Winnipegs was decidedly better than yesterday's, and they were less exhausted than their rivals.

Enthusiasm for the Canadians.

At the finish the Winnipegs proposed three cheers for New College; the men in the New boat heartily responded, and the cheer was caught up on the shore, after which the Winnipegs were loudly cheered in return.

The Winnipegs, after the race, (with New College,) were greeted on every side in the most cordial fashion, all the English crews going to their quarters, complimenting them upon their plucky behavior and praising them for the sportsmanlike way in which they accepted defeat. The Winnipegs are enthusiastic over the treatment they are receiving since they proved the stuff they are made of.

They will sail for home on Aug. 29. Mr. Murphy, the trainer, said, "I would like to have seen them win, but I may say that whenever the Winnipegs are defeated, the record is always lowered. The boat was not altogether satisfactory. I hope we may see Henley again."

Leander Defeats the Utrechts.

The third heat of the Grand Challenge Cup contest was won by the Leander Club, which had the Berks Station, beating the Utrecht University Boat Club, Tritton. Leander won easily, after a procession, by one and three-quarter lengths. Time—7 minutes and 11 seconds.

The fourth heat for the Grand Challenge Cup was won by New College, Oxford, which beat Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The winner had the Bucks Station. New College led throughout. Trinity Hall spurted gamely at the finish, but New responded, and won by half a length. Time—7 minutes and 2 seconds.

The fifth trial heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate was won by Emmanuel College, Cambridge, which had the Bucks Station, beating Christ Church College, Oxford.

The fifth trial heat for the Thames Challenge Cup was won by the Kingston Rowing Club, which beat the Delft Students' Rowing Club. The winner had the Bucks Station.

The sixth trial heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate was won by Eton College, from the Bucks Station, which beat Kings College, Cambridge.

The first trial heat for the Wyfeld Challenge Cup was won by Jesus College, Cambridge, which beat the Thames Rowing Club. The winner had the Bucks Station.

The third trial heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup was won by the Leander Club, from the Berks Station, beating the London Rowing Club.

The second trial heat for the Wyfeld Challenge Cup was won by the Kingston Rowing Club, who beat the London Rowing Club. The winner had the Bucks Station.

Trinity College Defeats New.

The first trial heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup was won by Trinity College, Oxford, who beat New College, Oxford. The winner had the Bucks Station.

The second trial heat for the Nickalls Challenge Cup was won by A. S. Bell and W. J. Fernie, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, who beat J. A. Tinne and F. K. Hussey, Royal Chester Rowing Club. The winners had the Bucks Station.

The third trial heat for the Nickalls Challenge Cup was won by E. R. Balfour and Nickalls, Leander Club, who beat H. G. Gold and R. Carr, Magdalen College, Oxford. The winners had the Bucks Station.

In the sixth heat for the Thames Challenge Cup, Christ Church, Oxford, won from the Berks Station, beating Kings College, Cambridge.

Hood's Pills

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere, and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c.
The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SMALL FIELDS IN THE RACES

Track Was So Heavy at Brighton Beach that the Best Horses Were Scratched.

THORPE RODE TWO WINNERS

Walden's Society for the Suppression of Criticism of The Friar Selects Some Officers—"Will" Wallace Gets a Trainer's License.

The track was so heavy when the hour for racing came yesterday at Brighton Beach that all the best horses were scratched, and the sport was of the tamest. With the exception of the maiden race for two-year-olds, the fields were very small, and the races one-sided. Thorpe again carried off the honors among the jockeys by winning two races with Dacian and Refugee, and Doggett, now that he has struck a winning gait, got to the front with Scotch Plaid, a 30 to 1 chance, in the five-furlong dash for maiden two-year-olds, in which he rode a very clever race, and beat the favorite, Nuto, with a pretty rush at the finish. Sims also rode a good race on Dutch Skater in the handicap at a mile and a quarter, coming from the rear with a well-timed rush, after Alvarado and Volley had raced themselves to a standstill. Thorpe's two victories were on "good things" trotted out by the Western manipulators in the last two races. Dacian was a 5 to 1 shot and Refugee was at 4 to 1, and the followers of the clever lightweight landed quite a pot of money.

Rumors of Press Censors.

R. Wyndham Walden was busy perfecting his "Association of Nervous Friars," as his proposed organization for press censorship, on the Louisiana Lottery plan, has been cleverly called. It was rumored that "Doc" S. W. Streett, who is not able to race his horses anywhere just now, owing to the "persecutions" of various newspapers and jockey clubs, will be the permanent Chairman and Superior Friar of the organization, and that "Bill" Brien is to be the chief Legal Friar. "Lucky" Baldwin is to be offered the Honorary Presidency, and "Patsy" McDermott, who pulled off so many good things at "the Gutt," Gloucester, and the other outlawed tracks will be made Inspector of Proof Sheets, to whom all newspapers must submit proofs of all matters relating to the turf before publication.

One of the first movements of the new organization will be against the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club for having had the temerity to recognize the public clamor for an investigation into the running of The Friar. Incidentally, it came out during the afternoon that the whole scheme was the device of a young man who was once in the employ of the Louisiana Lottery, in New Orleans.

Meeting of the Stewards.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club had a hurriedly called meeting at the office of the Secretary of the Brighton Beach Association yesterday for the purpose of disposing of the Walden plan for press censorship and the suppression of unpleasant truths about the peculiar performances of race horses, horse owners, trainers, jockeys, and bookmakers. They were reported to be a little afraid of what the effect of this sort of thing would be on the Percy-Gray Racing bill.

If The Jockey Club Stewards did anything looking toward the suppression of Walden, they kept it a secret, for the official report of their proceedings sent to the newspapers last evening was as follows:

"A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held this afternoon. Licenses were granted to Jockeys Wiley, Nutt, and William McDermott. The application of Frank Bray for a trainer's license was refused, as was also the application of Jerry Chorn for a jockey's license.

"The decision rendered in 1896, under which the entries of W. M. Wallace were refused, was rescinded, and a license as a trainer was granted to him."

Peace Offering to Grannan.

The action in the case of Wallace looks like a sort of sop thrown to Riley Grannan, who has been a particularly offensive thorn in the side of the racing magnates. Grannan was ruled off the tracks, but refuses to stay ruled off, and threatens to keep his case in the courts until the constitutionality of the whole law under which racing is now conducted is decided. Wallace was a chum of Grannan's, a plunger, like him, and the pair operated together very successfully in betting and racing operations. It was supposed at the time of Grannan's expulsion from the tracks that those operations were the real reason for Grannan's expulsion, and that the running of the horse, The Commoner, had more to do with that ruling than did the reason given, the making of a present to Jockey Fred Taral.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners this year. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:33½.

1—Thomas Cat, G. Anderson's b. c., by Masetto—The Cat, 3 years, 103 pounds, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Harrison)
2—Mahoney, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. c., 3, 87, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(O'Connor)
3—Mohawk Prince, T. J. Healey's ch. g., 3, 99, 11 to 5.....(Barrett)

Ed Kearney, 103, 6 to 5, (O'Leary,) and Rodman B., 95, 60 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:00½.

1—Scotch Plaid, Orneck Stable's ch. g., by Midlothian-Lady Motley, 119 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Doggett)
2—Nuto, E. L. Graves's ch. c., 122, 2 to 1 and 5 to 5.....(Perkins)
3—Olney, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., 122, 3 to 1.....(Sims)

Junior, 122, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Pink Chambray, 119, 3 to 1, (Hewett;) Come Quick, 119, 4 to 1, (Hennessy;) Spunyarn, 119, 15 to 1, (Clawson;) Fulano, 119, 30 to 1, (Pickering;) Amelia D., 119, 20 to 1, (Coyle;) Charlie Rose, 122, 20 to 1, (Penn,) and May Morning, 119, 20 to 1, (Barrett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—2:00⅘.

1—Miss Prim, Charles Littlefield, Jr.'s b. f., by Knight of Ellerslie-Miss Primrose, 109 pounds, 6 to 5 and out.....(Littlefield)
2—Concord, J. Ruppert, Jr.'s, b. c., 96, 4 to 5 and out.....(Clawson)
3—Templestowe, W. C. Daly's b. c., 96, 30 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Won pulled up by a neck; twenty lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse of $1,000, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:14.

1—Dutch Skater, W. Jennings's b. h., by Dutch Roller-Lena, 6 years, 118 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Sims)
2—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 4, 109, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Van Kuren)
3—Lincoln II., W. B. Sink's ch. c., 3, 110, 5 to 2.....(Doggett)

Counsellor Howe, 104, 4 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Alvarado II., 109, 5 to 2, (Thorpe,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18¾.

1—Dacian, P. Dunne's ch. c., by Hindoo-Miss Moore, 103 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Thorpe)
2—Nosey, C. Fleischmann & Son's b. c., 103, even money and 1 to 3.....(Clawson)
3—Demagogue, Hayman & Frank's br. c., 117, 6 to 1.....(Penn)

Julius Caesar, 97, 50 to 1, (Mitchell;) Sensational, 99, 3 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Glonoine, 102, 20 to 1, (Harrison,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:45⅘.

1—Refugee, W. B. Sink, Jr.'s, b. g., by Exile-Bracken, 4 years, 107 pounds, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Thorpe)
2—Dame Quickly, W. B. Jennings's br. f., 4, 109, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Barrett)
3—Rey del Tierra, E. W. Purse's b. c., 3, 98, 6 to 5.....(Clawson)
4—Contractor, B. Pfefferling & Co.'s b. c., 3, 99, 12 to 1.....(White)

Won in a drive by half a length; four lengths between second and third.

At the Oakley Track.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The racing to-day at Oakley Park resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Melba, 106 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 9 to 5, won; Frogmore, 103, (J. Hill,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Duchess of York, 103, (Morrison,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:03⅗.

Cuba Free, Crennon, Exquisite, Vinetta, Miss C., and Lena Myers also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven furlongs. Kitty B., 105 pounds, (J. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Madriliene, 86 (T. Burns,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; What Next, 103, (T. Murphy,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:28¾.

Lockhardt, Bessie McClellahan, Gallante, Miss Rowett, Ethelinda, and Don Fulnano also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Serrano, 104 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 9 to 5, won; El Toro, 104, (Everett,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Gid Law, 104, (J. Hill,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:42¾.

Indio, Arlington, and Lizzie Logan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Emerald stakes, five and one-half furlongs. Plaudit, 108 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, won; MacIvor, 118, (C. Reiff,) 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second; Hampden, 118, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:08.

Frank Thompson, Ed Farrell, Bannockburn, and John Bright also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Old Centre, 122 pounds, (T. Murphy,) 5 to 2, won; Meddler, 121, (Morrison,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Hibernia Queen, 112, (Clerico,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼.

Stanza, Dago, Honor, and J. P. B. also ran.

Entries for Brighton Beach.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and an eighth.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Flames 110	Emotional	103
Estaca 106	Rifle	101

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Three-quarters of a mile.

Demagogue 126	Nuto	116
Michael III 126	Ma Petite	112
Sensational 122	Tinkler	110

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile.

Cleophus 126	Storm King	110
Premier 126	Decide	110
Cash Day 124	Caldron	110
The Swain 118	Ormont	109
Brandywine 118	Marslan	109
Hanwell 114	Prompt	109
Orion 114	Trillette	108
Cassette 112	Beaufort	104
Divide 112		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Ben Eder 109	Wolhurst	92
Cromwell 108	Domitor	90
Cash Day 104	Azure	89
Dolando 98	Hi Daddy	86

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Sly Fox 112	Storm Queen	99
Danforth 110	Ma Petite	99
Olney 100	Checkers	99
Michael III 107	Jilted	99
The Dipper 102	Mrs. Reeves	94
Vigenta 102		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth.

Brandywine 121	Bastion	109
Belleport 121	Hi Daddy	106
Belmar 121		

THE PURSES AT FLEETWOOD.

Driving Club Issues Entry Blanks for the Summer Meeting.

Entry blanks for the midsummer meeting at Fleetwood were issued yesterday. Six purses of $300 each are offered for 2:18, 2:24, and 2:50 trotters and 2:12, 2:19, and 2:40 pacers. Rules of the National Trotting Association will govern. The entrance fee is 5 per cent., with 5 per cent. additional from money winners. Entries close at 11 P. M. Monday, July 19. The meeting takes place, weather permitting, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of next week.

The President of the Driving Club, James Butler, Judge Dykman, and John Monaghan, lessee of the track, offered to guarantee the expenses. That fact caused the erroneous statement that these gentlemen are actually giving the meeting. The generous and sportsmanlike offer was not accepted, and the meeting is being given by the Driving Club of New York, and all entries are to be addressed to the Secretary, Luke A. Burke, 401 West Fifty-ninth Street. Following that at Fleetwood the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn will give a meeting at the Parkville half-mile track July 28, 29, and 30. After which the horses will go to Lynbrook, L. I., for three days, the first week in August, and from there to Huntington, L. I., Aug. 10, 11, and 12.

Racing at Newmarket.

LONDON, July 15.—At the third day's racing of the Newmarket second July meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's bay colt Elfin ran second in the race for the Chesterfield Stakes, Leopold de Rothschild's bay filly Ayah being first.

THE BICYCLE IN WARFARE.

Company E of the Eighth Regiment to Make a Practical Test on Long Island.

Arrangements for a test of the bicycle for military purposes, to be made by Company E, Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., were perfected at a meeting held at the armory Wednesday night. About sixty members of the company, including all the officers, will start from the Eighth Regiment Armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, tomorrow afternoon. The men will wheel to Creedmoor, the first station, and will go into camp for the night.

The real test begins Sunday morning, when the company will start for Shinnecock Hills, which point it expects to reach Tuesday afternoon, for the purpose of solving a warfare problem which Col. Chauncey has prepared.

Courier Service on Long Island.

The commanding officer (Col. Chauncey) of the defensive force, stationed on the hills of Flushing, receives information of the appearance of the enemy's fleet off Montauk Point. All the troops are concentrated on and near the hills. The probabilities are that a force of the enemy will be landed at the eastern end of Long Island. All the wires are down and the railroad interrupted, the rolling stock being destroyed or run off.

The commanding officer of the defensive force requires information as to the movement and strength of the enemy. He has Company E, an experienced wheeling company, stationed near Creedmoor. The company is ordered to ride as fast as possible to the other end of Long Island and to obtain all the information it can and immediately send couriers back to the army, giving description of the defense. The company is also ordered to report on the condition of the road, possibilities of obtaining supplies, and best position for throwing up works in case of attack.

A Long and Hard Ride.

Three of the fastest riders in the company, including C. B. Riggs, Surveyor at the New Rochelle Water Works, have been selected to carry the report back to Col. Chauncey, who will remain at Creedmoor. The report must include maps arranging for an attack, and other desired information.

From the plan as arranged by the company it is anything but a pleasure trip. The three couriers will have to cover a distance of nearly 100 miles, from Montauk Point to Creedmoor, and will then have to return in time to join the company before its departure for New York by way of the east shore route, as they expect to reach the State camp, Peekskill, the following Sunday morning, camping at Van Cortlandt Park Saturday night. The maps and reports will be forwarded to the commanding officer of the State for examination.

BROOKLYN'S WHEEL PARADE.

Winners of the Prizes in Last Night's Big Demonstration.

The bicycle parade under the auspices of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the Eastern District, held last night in that part of Brooklyn in celebration of the asphalting and opening of Leonard Street, was a brilliant success. The residents gave the wheelmen such a reception as they shall never forget. Both sides of the street along the line of parade was a mass of bunting and lighted Japanese lanterns.

The reviewing stand was at Leonard and Grand Street, where Mayor Wurster, Controller Palmer, and others reviewed the parade. The silver cup for the finest appearing club went to the Alwina Club of Brooklyn, the cup for the largest club in line to the Greater New York Club of Brooklyn; silver water pitcher for the best appearing club of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the Eastern District to the Alpine Club of Brooklyn; gold watch to best decorated man's tandem to the McLaughlin brothers, in Scotch costume; bicycle suit to the best decorated man's wheel to John W. Romelley; lamp, table, and stand to best decorated lady's wheel, Mrs. John W. Romelley; jeweled scarf pin to most grotesque rider to George Leller; prize for the club coming man's furthest distance, to the McLaughlin Club of New York; silver cup to the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn for the largest number of uniformed riders in line.

IN THE BASEBALL FIELD

Rusie's Curves Too Much for Louisville and the Giants Won Easily.

CLEVELANDS DOWN BROOKLYN

Other League Games Resulted Favorably for Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Washington.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	47	19	.712
Cincinnati	43	21	.672
Baltimore	42	22	.656
New York	39	25	.609
Cleveland	37	30	.552
Philadelphia	34	37	.479
Brooklyn	31	37	.456
Pittsburg	30	36	.455
Chicago	30	39	.435
Washington	26	39	.400
Louisville	26	39	.400
St. Louis	13	54	.194

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 10; Louisville, 0.
Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 7; Pittsburg, 5.
Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Washington, 16; Cincinnati, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Louisville.
Boston in Pittsburg.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—The Colonels could do absolutely nothing with Rusie's delivery this afternoon, and were shut out. Miller, late of the Michigan State League, pitched good ball for the home team, but his support was wretched. Score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
F.Clarke, lf.	0	1	3	0	1	V.Halt'n, cf.	2	3	2	0	0
McCre'y, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	1	3	1	0	0
P'kering, cf.	0	1	1	1	0	Joyce, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Stafford, ss.	0	0	1	5	2	Davis, ss.	2	1	3	3	0
Werden, 1b.	0	0	16	1	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0
Wilson, 3b.	0	2	1	1	1	Wilson, c.	2	2	8	1	0
Hock, 2b.	0	1	0	2	2	W.Clark, 1b.	1	2	8	1	0
Butler, c.	0	0	8	2	1	Holmes, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Miller, p.	0	1	1	3	0	Rusie, p.	1	0	1	1	0
Total.	0	6	27	15	7	Total.	10	13	27	11	0

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	5	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	—10

Earned runs—New York, 2. First base on errors—New York, 5. Left on bases—New York, 5; Louisville, 4. First base on balls—Off Rusie, 2. Struck out—By Rusie, 6; by Miller, 1. Two-base hits—Van Haltren, Davis. Stolen bases—F. Clarke, Holmes, Tiernan. Passed balls—Butler, Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

Cleveland, 2; Brooklyn, 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—To-day's game was a pitchers' battle between Young and Payne. Honors were about even, but good baserunning won for Cleveland. The Bridegrooms scored their only run in the fourth on Anderson's single, Shindle's sacrifice, and Lachance's single.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—Brooklyn. Base hits—Cleveland, 6; Brooklyn, 6. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Brooklyn, Payne and Grim. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Boston, 7; Pittsburg, 5.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—Boston took a big lead in the first three innings to-day, scoring five runs on seven hits. The Pittsburgs made a good showing in the last half of the game, but they began too late. Attendance, 2,100. Score:

Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	—5
Boston	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	—7

Earned runs—Boston, 5. Base hits—Pittsburg, 11; Boston, 13. Batteries—Pittsburg, Hawley and Sugden; Boston, Nichols and Bergen. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Boston, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 3.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Pond pitched in great form against the home team to-day, allowing only five singles, but his good work was offset by ragged support, especially by Jennings. McGraw had an argument with the umpire, and was sent to the bench in the third inning. Attendance, 4,200. Score:

Chicago	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5	
Baltimore	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Baltimore, 2. Base hits—Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 9. Batteries—Chicago, Griffiths and Kittridge; Baltimore, Pond and Clarke. Errors—Baltimore, 5. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 0.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 15.—To-day's game between St. Louis and Philadelphia was played in a drizzling rain. Orth pitched a superb game for the Quakers, keeping the Browns guessing throughout. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Donahue and Murphy; Philadelphia, Orth and Clements. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Washington, 16; Cincinnati, 5.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The Senators knocked Ehret out of the box in the first inning this afternoon. Rhines was substituted, but he fared no better. The visitors played an errorless game, and won easily. Score:

Washington	3	0	0	6	5	0	2	0	0	—16
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	—5

Earned runs—Washington, 8. Base hits—Washington, 24; Cincinnati, 11. Batteries—Washington, King and Farrell; Cincinnati, Ehret, Rhines, and Peitz. Errors—Cincinnati, 1. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Newark, 10; Orange A. C., 4.

ORANGE, N. J., July 15.—The Newarks of the Atlantic League defeated the Orange Athletic Club nine this afternoon in the presence of 5,000 people.

Newark	3	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	—10
Orange	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Newark, 2; Orange, 3. Base hits—Newark, 13; Orange, 10. Errors—Newark, 8; Orange, 4. Batteries—Gettig and Rothfus; Stephens and Zearfoss. Umpire—Mr. Betts of Newark.

Other Games Played Yesterday.

At Providence—Providence, 13; Buffalo, 5.
At Springfield—Toronto, 13; Springfield, 8.
At Reading—Reading, 9; Lancaster, 0.
At Brockton—Brockton, 7; Bedford, 3.
At Taunton—Taunton, 15; Pawtucket, 9.
At Newport—Fall River, 6; Newport, 4.
At Philadelphia—Hartford, 7; Athletic, 4.
At Paterson—Paterson, 4; Richmond, 2.
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 3; Syracuse, 1.
At Scranton—Scranton, 9; Rochester, 8.

Trouble Over Sunday Baseball.

PATERSON, N. J., July 15.—Former Freeholder Edward Cody is making war on the Atlantic League baseball team of this city, so far as Sunday games are concerned.

Mr. Cody claims that the crowds attending the games trespass on his property and damage his place. He was reimbursed by the club last year for damages done, but this year he was informed that he need not expect any recompense. Mr. Cody has secured 127 signatures to a petition asking the courts to take cognizance of the violations of the law.

Yesterday Mr. Cody met Constable Quigley, who is employed on the ball grounds, and after an argument the constable knocked Mr. Cody down. Mr. Cody wanted to make a charge of assault against the constable, but no Justice in the township would take the complaint.

Athletes in the State Camp.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 15.—The camp this afternoon was the scene of the athletic games of the Twenty-second Regiment. The prizes were gold regimental pins, and the events and winners were: Ninety-yard dash, P. J. Carley of Company H, 10 seconds; wheelbarrow race, J. C. Champion, Company H, 26 seconds; 200-yard, novice, J. A. Siegel of Company K, 22 seconds; ninety-yard hurdle, P. J. Carley in 12½ seconds; Ninety-yard, backward, William F. McLaughlin of Company I, in 15 seconds. Ninety-yard fat men's race, John H. Scheurer of Company H, 16 seconds; 200-yard dash, special for provisional battalion, prize, a silver cup, won by Private Hermann of the Thirty-sixth Separate Company in 22 seconds.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

OFFICES:

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Publication.....Printing House Square
Up Town.....1,227 Broadway
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 3 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
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Amusements This Evening.

CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Captain Cook—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concerts—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—El Capitan, Concerts, Fireworks—Afternoon and Evening.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE TREATY REPORTED.

The same indecent haste and secrecy that marked the framing of the Hawaiian annexation treaty marks its treatment by the Senate committee. That committee, by a vote of 5 in 7 of the 11 members, has reported the scheme to the Senate.

During the four weeks only that the committee has had the treaty nominally before it, its members, like all the other Senators, have been absorbed in the tariff squabble. Months of careful study would not have been adequate fairly to consider the momentous question, but it has had only perfunctory attention from a distracted lot of Senators for a small portion of less than one month. What they call their deliberations have, of course, been secret, and none of the members of the committee has been willing to say anything about them. Probably there is nothing to say. The sophistical report of the State Department which was made public when the treaty was sent to the Senate contains all that can be brought forward in favor of annexation, and in that there is not a word as to any possible advantage the country can get to offset the grave responsibilities and perils involved in the scheme. In effect the Foreign Affairs Committee is simply carrying out the plot cooked up by the capitalists and adventurers in Hawaii and joined in by the Administration. The less said about that plot the better.

But why such haste? What need to report the treaty at the tail end of an extraordinary session? It is reported that no action will be taken by the Senate. That is a good reason for keeping the treaty in committee; it is no reason for reporting it. The report is only another step in the plan by which this most unjustifiable and dangerous project is, if possible, to be carried through. It puts the supporters of the treaty in a situation where it can be "jammed" through at any executive session when the necessary votes can be had and when inconvenient opponents are out of the way. It will not be in the least surprising if this shall be done.

THE FREE SILVER REPUBLICANS.

The most vigorous and effective campaign for free silver coinage now anywhere in progress is that carried on by the Platt Republicans of New York City.

They are encouraging, aiding, and abetting the free silver men in the Tammany organization to insist on the full indorsement of silver and the Chicago platform in the resolutions of the Democratic City Convention this Fall. The Tammany leaders are opposed to mixing up National issues with city issues. They clearly see the unwisdom of it. Their views will prevail if they are not overwhelmed by the Bryan sentiment created and fostered by the secret intrigues of Mr. PLATT'S Republicans among the rank and file of Tammany.

As it stands to-day, there will be nothing about silver in the platform.

The labors of Mr. PLATT'S emissaries may completely change the situation before the convention meets. They may succeed in creating a sentiment strong enough to defeat the present intention of the Tammany leaders to confine the canvass to municipal questions.

There is an ulterior and yet more serious possibility. The candidate who stood on this reaffirmed Chicago and silver platform might be elected. His victory would really be due to the revolt against PLATT and the Republican Party. The South and West would see in it only victory for free silver.

Are Mr. PLATT'S Republican friends aware that in his efforts to stave off SETH LOW he is playing not merely with fire, but with whirlwinds and earthquakes?

AN EFFICIENT PUBLIC OFFICE.

The work of the Bureau of Statistics, under its able and accomplished chief, Mr. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, has never been more valuable than during the extraordinary session of Congress.

The first "Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce" after the meeting of Congress was that for March. It contained, in addition to the usual careful and complete compilation of current statistics, an elaborate chart showing in a strikingly concise form the facts connected with the National banking system from its beginning in 1864 down to 1896. The loans, capital stock, circulation, and deposits were shown for the banks of the entire country for each year. The growth of capital stock and of deposits was shown in a series of diagrams, accompanied by tables, for each of five groups—Eastern, Middle, Southern, Western, and Pacific States—and for each State of each group in 1865 and in 1895, bringing out in a striking fashion the extension of the banking system at the end of thirty years over areas wholly unprovided at the start. In addition to these facts, a diagram gave the relative volume of United States notes and bank notes for each year from 1864 to 1896, and of Treasury notes after 1892.

The Summary for April contained a diagram and tables giving the details of business failures for the four years 1894 to 1897 inclusive, with reference to all important branches of trade and manufactures.

The Summary for May is especially interesting and timely. It gives in one diagram, with statistics, the facts as to sugar, tea, and coffee, their origin and production according to the latest statistics. A single glance at this ingeniously arranged and colored map conveys information that could hardly be obtained by long study of books and reports. Few, for instance, would realize that the little group of islands between North and South America produce nearly half of all the sugar of the world, while the Malaysian Islands on the other side of the globe produce about one-half of the remainder. And it will surprise the advocates of a sugar bounty who glibly talk of the hundred millions spent by the United States for foreign sugar to learn that the total crop of the world is worth less than $90,000,000. This volume also contains two admirable diagrams, one a map, of the Hawaiian Islands, with both graphic and tabular statements of the trade of those islands with the United States.

Besides these regular summaries, Mr. FORD has prepared an admirable special number—a "Tariff Compilation." This gives for each article in each schedule the duties under the House bill and under the Senate bill as reported, the equivalent ad valorem duties for each bill, calculated on the imports of 1893 and those of 1896, and the estimated revenue under each bill for each article. In this number there are many other groupings of facts equally enlightening, as well as eight diagrams showing easily and distinctly the matters to which they relate.

It is unnecessary to state that all this work is performed with the impartiality of a student of science, to whom the political effect of the results of his work is as indifferent as it would be to an adding machine. Had the Tariff bill been constructed by intelligent and fair-minded legislators, such a compilation would be to them of infinite value. As it is, its value is very great to the country in the aid it gives for a judgment on their work.

HAS THE SULTAN "COME DOWN"?

In respect of his slyness and shrewdness the Sultan represents the popular notion of the "coon," insulting to that animal as would be any comparison in point of moral character. The resemblance is greatly heightened just now by the similarity of the Sultan's behavior to that of the legendary "coon" which was treed by the infallible marksman. According to the American Aesop the coon called out from the top of the tree that if it was Capt. Scott at the bottom, he need not give himself the trouble to shoot. The coon would come down.

That, in effect, is what the Sultan tells his Ministers in the latest irade. He is convinced, he says, that the powers merely desire to keep the peace and avoid fresh complications. As he himself is actuated by similar sentiments, he orders the Ministers "to find the necessary means for concluding the negotiations."

If this irade be not a feint to gain time it means that the Sultan is at last convinced that the powers are in earnest. He ought to know. He has been applying to each one of them in turn for aid and comfort, and he has got none. From Russia, which was backing him up so vigorously a few weeks ago, he has got nothing but threats very thinly disguised as "advice." From Austria he has received counsel to come down lest he be shot at. Even from Germany he gets nothing but regrets that the Kaiser cannot help him. These three autocracies are the only powers from which he expected anything.

But what a shameless scoundrel, what an "unspeakable Turk," he shows himself. Last week he was gayly defying the powers, publishing an interview in which he twitted them with their helplessness to put him out of Thessaly, and generally chuckling over the situation. The situation has not changed, except that he has discovered that so far as he is concerned, the concert is real. Thereupon he publicly eats in an irade the words which he had publicly put forth in an interview.

Of course there is still the chance that he is up to some new rascality, and that by pretending to acquiesce in the demands of the powers he expects to keep his troops in Thessaly and to ravage the same. That is the old Armenian game of which unofficial Europe is very weary. He may be still concealed in the foliage, and his promise to come down may be meant only to discover the marksman. It may yet be necessary to fire into the tree to make sure that he will "come down."

PARKS AND SCHOOLS.

That was a very sensible and pregnant suggestion which Mr. JACOB A. RIIS, as Secretary of the Committee on Small Parks, made to the Board of Education at its meeting on Wednesday. The suggestion was that the small parks should in all cases where it was possible be established near schools, and serve as the playgrounds of the school children, and also as public playgrounds. It is also suggested that the roof playgrounds of the schools may be made available to the public out of school hours, by means of entrances independent of the schoolrooms.

These are excellent suggestions, and they are enforced by Mr. RIIS with much pertinence and vigor. They become even more important when they are viewed in connection with the suggestion recently made by Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER that the schoolhouses should be used as places of public assemblage and should be allowed to be employed for all meetings of which the object was not political or religious. That ought to be a very fruitful proposition. The schoolhouse is the one public building in which all taxpayers, direct or indirect, and all parents feel themselves to have a personal interest. It is the natural centre of neighborhood life and nucleus of neighborhood organization. The only other places available for such purposes throughout a great part of the city are churches and saloons. The tenement-house district is very ill equipped with churches, as has been often pointed out of late, although it must be owned that the supply seems equal to the demand. Even if it were fully equipped, the churches could not become the centres of the civic life of neighborhoods, as the schoolhouses could and should. As to the saloons, we are all agreed that the "civics" which are there produced and discussed are not of a wholesome kind. A philosopher looking about for a means of crystallizing public sentiment in favor of good government, good government of the neighborhood, as essential to good government of the city, would note as the first desideratum a place where neighbors might meet and talk over their neighborhood affairs, and become neighbors in another sense than that of mere proximity. In the schoolhouses we have this desideratum supplied ready to our hands, or to be supplied by slight modifications in arrangement. If the public playground of the neighborhood were also adjacent to the schoolhouse or incorporated with it, that would be a great gain for this purpose. The schoolhouse and the school grounds might be made an agency of very great value for the moral and social betterment of the city. They would become so almost spontaneously if only the schoolhouse, facing the playground and breathing space of the neighborhood, were available for the communal purposes of the adults as well as for the education of the children.

The agitation of such projects as these for making life in New York more civilized and decent and interesting seems to us "local politics" in the real and good sense. It is plain that Republicans and Democrats have no separate interests in these matters, but it is such purely municipal matters upon which municipal elections ought to turn. People who have once grasped the notion that the city of their abode might be made an immensely better place to live in will not be much impressed with the appeal of PLATT that they should ignore all these things in the local elections and turn the municipal offices over to him in order that he may resist the rising tide of anarchism in the Nation at large.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

We observe that some of our contemporaries show some excitement about a casual remark of The London Globe to the effect that the Japanese Navy could blow the American Navy out of water. The London Globe, so far as we know, carries no weight in its most deliberate statements. This particular statement, however, cannot have been deliberate. There is no reason why any American should pay any heed to the estimate of the comparative strength of the American and Japanese Navies made by a writer who knew nothing about either, but who was vaguely aware that the Japanese had whipped the Chinese at sea, and who might be aware that two big battleships for Japan have been building in England.

It may be worth while, however, to recite the comparative condition of the two navies so far as it can be ascertained. In the first place, it is to be remembered that, such is the rate of naval progress, no man-of-war can be called modern which is more than ten years old. The Japanese Navy is considerably older than our new navy, and much of it is therefore antiquated. That is the case with three out of the five "armored cruisers" in the Japanese Navy list, which would not be eligible to the "fighting line" at all. Japan has but one battleship, the Chen-Yuen, captured from the Chinese, unless the two that have been building in England are completed. The Chen-Yuen is a British-built ship of 1882, of 7,000 tons and 14 knots, and is clearly outclassed by our battleships. On the other hand, the two new Japanese battleships are of 12,000 tons each, or 1,000 tons more than the Iowa and two knots faster. They are without doubt very powerful ships. Six more of the same class are projected. Of this class we have eleven afloat or under construction. Of first-class cruisers we have five afloat and Japan five building, of second-class cruisers we have thirteen and Japan has ten, of smaller cruisers, including gunboats, we have twenty-six afloat and nine building, and Japan has seventeen afloat and four building.

This comparison suffices to show that the London journalist does not in the least know what he is talking about. But it is always to be remembered that in case of complications with Japan we must have a superior naval force to her on the Pacific, where her whole force is. When she makes a perfectly just protest that we are threatening to invade her treaty rights, we must, if we are going to disregard it, in the interest of heaven knows what, be prepared to prevent her from making it good. That is one of the pleasant sequences of this fool business of annexing Hawaii.

SWIMMING THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

If PETER MCNALLY accomplishes the feat he says he will undertake to-morrow or Sunday of swimming from Dover to Calais in less than twenty hours, he will beat all the long-distance swimming records. To be sure, ERNEST VON SCHOENING swam all the way from Pier No. 1 North River to Norton's Point, Coney Island, a distance of about twenty miles, one day in August, 1880, in eight hours and forty-five minutes, but he had the tide with him both ways. In crossing the English Channel MCNALLY will have no such advantage, while the Channel waters at their best are much more difficult for a swimmer to breast than those of New York Bay on an August day. The distance from Dover to Calais in a straight line is twenty-six miles. The late Capt. WEBB swam from the English to the French port in the Summer of 1875, but it was computed that the tides carried him so far out of his way that he swam about thirty-five miles. His time was twenty-one hours and forty-five minutes, and the swimmer who excels that record will become justly famous. For the tides in the Channel have a velocity of about one knot an hour, which means that every hour MCNALLY is in the water he will surely be carried one knot off his straight course in one direction or the other. A very different sort of feat this will be, therefore, from VON SCHOENING'S, in which the swimmer was sustained in his course each way by a very swift tide. WEBB once swam, with the tide, in the Thames River, forty miles in nine hours and fifty-seven minutes.

MCNALLY is unquestionably a strong long-distance swimmer, and his feats are well remembered in Boston, but he has no "official" record and he is not an acknowledged "champion." His reputation for veracity is good, and the author of the cable dispatch which credits him with declaring himself "champion long-distance swimmer of America" was probably misinformed.

The men who by feats of this description test human endurance and prove man's ability, unaided, to propel his body for many hours through the water are positively benefactors of the human race. Any incident which directs general attention to the art of swimming, too, and serves to stimulate interest in it, is of genuine importance. It is doubtless true that most men, and more women than formerly, can swim, after a fashion. But the number of deaths by drowning in sight of land does not perceptibly diminish from year to year. Swimming as it is generally practiced is a rather pleasing accomplishment of little or no practical value. In crossing the Channel MCNALLY can do no more than swim well; though, of course, both his endurance and his courage are his own special attributes. His art is so simple, though, that all who undertake to learn it should master it thoroughly.

A GUY BOOTHBY OPERETTA.

The romances of Mr. GUY BOOTHBY are not literature, but they frequently make the blood tingle. His favorite locale is Southern or Southeastern Asia with the islands and seas thereto pertaining. Mongolian persons of tremendous prowess, profound learning, and terrible depravity are favorites with him. He is great on demoniac pirates and extremely aged but blood-curdling Buddhist priests who know all the secrets of existence backward. Accomplished and urbane assassins also teem in what we may call the theatre of GUY BOOTHBY.

The quality of Mr. BOOTHBY and much of his quite unconscious humor are discoverable in a neat bit of fiction printed in one of the New York newspapers yesterday morning. The hero of this romance is Prince EUI WHA of Corea, (which is well within the Guy Boothby region,) who, in spite of his tender age, is compelled to wear a suit of steel mail under his ordinary clothes, and to wear a hunted look. For this royal lad of twelve years wanders about from city to city in these United States, in this merry Summer of 1897, openly dogged by a pair of amiable and scholarly assassins armed with "property" daggers. These assassins are not only well known to the writer of the story, but also to the Prince himself, who could easily point them out to the next policeman he meets, but will not, because that would totally destroy the Gilbert and Sullivan flavor which lends an additional charm to this Boothby story. The Prince knows it is his fate to be dogged by assassins, and he is not the kind of a Prince willfully to rebel against fate. So he wears his steel-wire underclothes "except when bathing," and doubtless frequently sings a topical song about the duties of a victim of fate.

Meanwhile his brace of comic assassins assume easily detected disguises, and keep hotly in pursuit. Their opportunities for good song-and-dance "business" and a neat acrobatic "turn" or two, when the Prince is supposed to be sleeping, are not to be sniffed at.

In fact, this tale of the fated Prince, the dynasty which is to be extinguished, and the Japanese secret service officer, who tells of bloody deeds to come so calmly, only needs a good blonde heroine to "work up" splendidly into an operetta libretto with music by Mr. FURST or Mr. HERBERT.

"In circumstances like these it is folly for the Citizens' Union to talk of refusing to recognize political bodies and insisting on dealing only with the individual."—The Commercial Advertiser.

That means a deal and dicker with the Republican organization. A deal and dicker would knock the Citizens' Union higher than GILDEROY'S kite.

The new Collector begins with excellent promises. "I shall," said Mr. BIDWELL to a reporter for THE TIMES, "conduct the business of the Custom House as if it were a mercantile or banking business in which I had a personal interest. I believe in civil service rules and shall not make wholesale removals. Certainly no one who is efficient will be disturbed, while no inefficient employé of the Government should, in my opinion, be allowed to stay." Unless the spirit of the civil service rules is violated, there will be no reason for "wholesale removals" by the Collector, for vacancies can only be filled by promotion or appointment on competitive examinations, and these are a bar to merely partisan appointments. Mr. BIDWELL can, therefore, always shield himself from the importunities of the politicians by the simple and steadfast performance of his official duty and by the faithful application of the rules.

Already we have information that Mr. SHERMAN'S rude blurting out of the truth about the behavior of Great Britain in the matter of the seals has had its natural effect. The London press concentrates its attention upon the blustering tone of the dispatch, and The London Graphic amiably observes: "Our experience of the incurably bad manners of American diplomacy renders it unnecessary to regard Secretary SHERMAN'S explosion seriously." As a matter of fact, it of course does nothing of the sort. If Secretary SHERMAN'S letter recites facts, they are facts which every Englishman who has any regard for the honor of his country ought to take "seriously." If it does not recite facts, it behooves the advocates of the British cause to show that. But it is very much easier and safer to divert the discussion from British bad faith to American bad manners. That diversion would have been impossible if Secretary SHERMAN had confined himself to proving that Great Britain had been guilty of bad faith, which he did prove, instead of also saying so.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The London Referee is a sporting paper, and may not be accepted in Grub Street as an authority on the Queen's English. It is to be hoped that it is not, for it is written in a slovenly, Cheapside style of colloquial banter which would not be regarded as "good form" even in one of our freak contemporaries. But no doubt this Referee is an authority on sports—referees generally are—and hence it may be accepted as representative of sporting thought in England. The proudest boast of Great Britain is that she loves fair play, and to hear her sons talk is to be forced to a belief that they simply wallow in magnanimity. But The Referee honestly speaks out the clear and unadulterated sporting spirit of England, whose bottom principle is "Win at all hazards." The Referee is glad that Harvard was beaten in the intercollegiate boat race, because it regards Mr. LEHMANN'S action in coming over here to teach our boys how to row as unpatriotic and an utter abuse of good knowledge. The idea of an Englishman going to America and training Americans so that after a time they can go to England and beat the English at their own game strikes The Referee as preposterous. Englishmen know more about rowing than any one else, and should keep it to themselves, thinks The Referee, so as to be always victorious. Well, we do not object to this method of drawing comfort from the utter collapse of English training methods in American waters. Let them keep Mr. LEHMANN'S training at home. He is a good fellow, and we shall always be glad to see him; but Harvard used to manage to have some connection with a race. This year she went to pieces in a manner which suggests that if she continues to be trained by an English coach she will in the future have to confine her aquatic contests to attempts to beat ducks on the frog pond in Boston Common.

—"Tantaene animis celestibus irae?" Can such wrath exist in heavenly minds? Members of the British House of Commons are fond of quoting from the classics, and some of them must have recalled that line when a petition from the woman's rights party was recently presented. It opened in this Ciceronian style: "Your petitioners view with indignation and alarm the customary procedure of the House of Commons, which reduces legislation to a mere game of chance, and permits the repeated and insulting postponement of the consideration and satisfaction of the just claims of women to citizenship." The House did not do a thing to that petition. This is not slang, but history.

—Mr. GOSCHEN, in his speech on behalf of the Government welcoming the International Congress of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers to Great Britain, sounded a note which ought to awaken responsive overtones in the bosoms of Senator HALE and all those Congressmen who dislike to see good money diverted from its natural purpose of erecting Post Offices and other Government buildings in small towns to the business of building a high-priced navy to defend a nation whose peace they hope to preserve at almost any price. The honorable gentleman said: "While I sympathize with all scientific progress, I do trust you will not light upon any new discoveries which will consign to the category of obsolete ships those which we now possess." Mr. GOSCHEN hit an obvious point there. Perhaps the International Congress of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers is one of the most expensive luxuries in this world. There is certainly no doubt that an immense amount of expenditure might be prevented by passing a law to chloroform all persons displaying inventive genius in the line of ship construction, and nations could have just as much fun fighting with navies of the present type as with any other. But there is always room for hope that in the course of time these gentlemen, or their successors, will make war such a process of lightning-like extermination that the world will abolish it and elect Senates that will believe in arbitration.

PERSONAL.

—The way of the hypnotist is not always easy. A man calling himself Prof. FRICKER was recently sued in London by his subject for non-payment of salary. The two had been "on the road" together, and the subject's "act" was to travel about in a coffin, pretending that he was in a trance. In spite of his faithful attention to business, the "ghost" did not walk, which in theatrical parlance means that salary was not forthcoming. So the irate corpse arose, went into a police court, swore that the whole performance was a trick, and suggested that the professor sell the coffin and hand him the proceeds. The professor thought more of his coffin than of his subject, and went to jail.

—When a high and mighty potentate desires to travel without fuss and feather, he assumes an incognito. Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA thus becomes the Countess of Balmoral, and when she lands at Cherbourg she does not have to hold her ears while France says "How do you do" with cannons. She can receive the President of the republic in a manner almost republican, but she has to be treated with the respect due to a lady who when she is at home is V. R. I.

—Mr. THOMAS BURNS, the "Champion Bridge Jumper and High Diver of the World," who recently met his death in a dive of 100 feet at Rhyl, England, appears to have been a victim of misplaced confidence in Plymouth gin or bitter beer. BURNS was under engagement to the company owning Rhyl Pier, and was to give an exhibition of swimming and diving in the morning and to make his perilous leap in the afternoon. He performed his morning programme, and disappeared. Officials of the pier afterward found him in a public house, and, although he was unfit to make the attempt, took him to the pier and let him dive. He fell on his back, but swam about for half an hour before it was discovered that he was in trouble. When the rescuers reached him he was at the point of death.

—Mr. H. G. WELLS, the story writer, will be surprised to learn that M. PIATTI DEL POZZO of Paris is going to make an attempt to realize one of his unique fancies. In one of Mr. WELLS'S tales, a man explores the bottom of the sea in a steel cylinder, made so as to resist the enormous pressure of the water. Now M. DEL POZZO has constructed such a cylinder, and it is to be tested in the deep-sea depths off Havre and Brest.

—What is known in criminal history as the Sells quadruple murder was so hideous in its brutality as to fix it in the memory of all persons who were readers of newspapers in 1886. In the morning of March 13, that year, a farmer named SELLS, his wife, elder son, and daughter were found murdered in their bed chambers, in Erie, Kan. Each had been chopped to death with a hatchet. The only other person positively known to be in the farmhouse at the time of the butchery was the farmer's younger son, WILLIAM, who was found wandering about some time afterward. He seemed in a dazed condition, and his garments were bloody. In the news dispatches sent from Kansas at that time little or no doubt was expressed that WILLIAM SELLS, then barely sixteen years old, and so fragile that he weighed scarcely eighty-five pounds, had killed his father, mother, sister, and brother, to gain possession of the family property. Eight hundred dollars in money, which the farmer was known to have in the house, was missing. WILLIAM was tried and convicted. Capital punishment is a dead letter in Kansas, but the young man has been in prison eleven years. He lacks force of character and has no ability to assert himself. He has always declared his innocence, however, and latterly, taking into consideration the improbability that a slender and delicate youth could have accomplished such a deed, especially as there were signs of a struggle, many Kansans have come to believe him. The State Board of Pardons has lately recommended his release from prison. Yet the mystery as to who did commit the murders, if not the boy, is as deep as ever, and the efforts of a Kansas City (Mo.) newspaper to collect evidence sustaining WILLIAM'S original strange story of "two men on horseback" have not been notably successful.

CURRENT NOTES.

Col. William Preston Johnston of Louisiana has been chosen to deliver the next annual oration before the Virginia Historical Society.

* * *

There are now two Govs. Atkinson in this country—he of Georgia and he of West Virginia, and the portrait of the former, the latter's friends say, is being used to represent either of them in careless newspapers whenever occasion offers.

* * *

The tomb of President William Henry Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio, is being reconstructed, the brick structure being replaced by one of blue limestone. There are twelve bodies, including four children, in the tomb, and vacant receptacles for the interment of others.

* * *

A Boston tailor sewed a button on a stranger's coat in his shop a few days ago, and soon after the stranger's departure found that the gold watch and chain had disappeared from his own vest pocket. He will henceforth watch a stranger closely if he does not remove his coat when he sews on a button for him.

* * *

The Boston Journal says that it is a very common trick in that "city of flat dwellers" for builders of apartment houses to give leases at very high rates, return a part of the payment to the lessee, and then sell the property to advantage because of the income it appears to bring. Such sharp practice might be suspected in some places, but in Boston—it is almost incredible.

* * *

New Haven, Conn., presents for the admiration of those people who talked about expected "showers" on Monday and Tuesday its record of rainfall—seven and a half inches between midnight Monday, July 12, and 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. The total fall at Hartford in thirty-five hours ended 9 o'clock Wednesday morning was 9.17 inches.

* * *

Texas papers are attributing to the aged John H. Reagan an unconquerable yearning to wind up his nearly sixty years of public service by serving as Governor of their State, while protesting that he would not declare himself a candidate or make a canvass. He did say in the same letter in which this declaration was made that if the convention saw fit to nominate him he would accept. The election will not be until 1898.

* * *

Benjamin Ogle Lowndes, second cousin of Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland, who died at his home, in Bladensburg, that State, on the 12th inst. at the age of eighty-six years, was related to two Governors Ogle, father and son, of Maryland; was the grandson of Gov. Tasker of colonial times, was related to two Governors Lloyd, father and son, and was the first cousin of Henry Lloyd, who, being President of the Maryland State Senate, became Governor when Gov. McLane was sent as Ambassador to France by President Cleveland. He was also related to Gov. Bladen, after whom the town of Bladensburg was named.

* * *

The Roanoke Collegian, published at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., prints this extract from a letter written July 17 by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler to President J. D. Dreher of the college: "To-day I feel like an alphabet in boots. The Princetonians rigged me out yesterday in cap and gown and hood and clapped an LL. D. on my old head. On my return in the afternoon I found your kind letter, and this morning's NEW YORK TIMES announces that Roanoke College has given the LL.D to me, also. I never expected collegiate honors from the Old Dominion, and they are all the more welcome. I cannot tell you how much I enjoyed my Virginia visit, and especially those two happy days at Salem. I can honestly say in the next New York Evangelist that Roanoke College is doing a glorious work for Virginia and our whole land. Such institutions as yours can do more for the Southland than any Northern universities, however richly endowed. As the South becomes more prosperous it ought to invest its money in Roanoke and your kindred institutions.

BIRDS FOR MILLINERY.

Audubon Society Refers to Laws Governing the Subject.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter published in your issue of July 14 by Mr. Charles W. Farmer, editor of The Millinery Review, contains several errors which I beg you will permit me to correct. Mr. Farmer practically accuses the Audubon Society of the State of New York of circulating false information in regard to the laws protecting wild birds in the State of New York, whereas the only publication issued by this society on this subject is a reprint of Sections 78 and an abstract of Section 80 of the laws of 1897. This has been printed in poster form and will be distributed throughout the State.

Mr. Farmer further writes that "it is not a misdemeanor or violation of the law for any one to wear birds, bird wings, or plumage as a millinery ornament; to have the same in possession, or to offer the same for sale." An erroneous statement in so far as it relates to birds killed in New York State, Section 78, above mentioned, clearly saying that "wild birds shall not be killed at any time, or possessed, living or dead."

FRANK M. CHAPMAN,
Chairman Executive Committee Audubon Society of the State of New York.
New York, July 15.

The Santo Domingo Won.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to dispute the correctness of the story "Steamers Racing at Sea," which appeared in your paper this morning?

The error there displayed I am sure was unintentional, and because, in the first place, I am a reader of your paper, and again because I was a passenger on the steamer Santo Domingo, one of the contestants in the so-called race from Havana to New York, I take it upon myself to acquaint you with the true circumstances of this affair.

The Santo Domingo, therefore, instead of having been defeated by the Seguranca by fifteen minutes, as you claim, came in a winner by from six to seven hours. The Santo Domingo arrived at Quarantine at 10 P. M. July 13, and the Seguranca followed at 5 A. M. the following day, seven hours later.

For outside Sandy Hook, it is claimed, prevented the Seguranca from making the harbor Tuesday night. The Santo Domingo encountered the same fog, but, though her Captain is an infrequent visitor here, he had no hesitancy in coming up to Quarantine. "Honor to whom honor is due" is a splendid maxim, and one that you failed to follow in this case through having been misinformed regarding the circumstances of the affair at issue.

If you can find it consistent to print this correction, you will be doing a justice to the Santo Domingo and her officers, and will gratify her passengers, who took great pride in their ship's performance, and feel grieved at your failure to accord her due credit for her work.

ERNESTO BARILLAS.
New York, July 15, 1897.

The Lambeth Conference.

From The Lexington (Ky.) Herald.

The current issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES Weekly Magazine has an article on the Lambeth Conference now being held in London. The first of these conferences was held in 1867, and the ultimate end is said to be the reuniting of all branches of the Anglican Church under a common head, as the Church of Rome is under the suzerainty of the Pope. The American Bishops are not so favorably disposed toward the plan as are the Bishops of the British colonies. Among the seven likenesses of prominent American Bishops given in THE TIMES'S article is an excellent one of the Right Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D., Bishop of Kentucky.

NUGGETS.

An Up-to-Date Proverb.

In the matter of weather the unpredicted always happens.—Chicago Tribune.

As to the Play.

"The play doesn't seem to draw."
"No, it drags."—Detroit Journal.

Strict Obedience.

"Didn't I tell you that if you went swimming again I would punish you?" asked the stern father.

"I didn't forget," replied Johnnie, whose hair was dripping, "but I can't swim a stroke."—Detroit Free Press.

Not Sure of the Monument.

"Whether a man is happier working for his own good, or for the good of others, is merely a matter of temperament," said the philosopher. "It all depends on whether a man would rather have money or a monument."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Man for the Place.

"There will be a clerkship vacant in the Third Division of the department of which I have the honor to be the chief," said the Appointing Power.

"I have the man who is ideally fitted for the place," said the Senatorial Influence.

"Are you certain?"

"Quite certain. He must be the man, because he wants the job, and he isn't fit for a position in business."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A CURE FOR THE BLUES.

M. S. W. in The Baltimore American.

There's a little window over the way,
Where the sun is shining all the day
On the yellow head of a baby at play—
Not a little one, understand!
For this baby is just "turned two," and so
Can toddle a little, to and fro,
Can talk a little, and, don't you know?
She's the brightest in the land!

No wonder the sun smiles broadly down,
For there's never a scowl and never a frown
From the sweetest baby in the town—
She is never sulky or sad;
For isn't her "daddy" always nigh,
With two strong arms to toss her high,
Till she almost reaches the sunny sky?
(I suppose he is her "dad.")

And when I am feeling sad or blue,
I go to my window, and, looking through,
I wave my hand, and she waves hers, too—
While the kisses fly on wings;
Then she shows me her ragged dolly dear,
And her woolly dog without an ear,
And all the rest of her very queer
And very precious things.

Then she sets them up in her baby style—
And her smile is so sweet that I must smile
And forget my worries for a while;
So here is my recipe:
'Tis a very good cure for feeling blue,
And I wish with all my heart that you
Could stand at my window and try it, too,
For it's never failed with me!

BERING SEA CONTROVERSY

The Negotiations Not Injured by Secretary Sherman's Letter to Salisbury.

CONFERENCES IN WASHINGTON

United States, Russia, Great Britain, and Japan Will Be Represented—Canadian Minister Davies Talks with Mr. Foster.

LONDON, July 15.—While among the general public here the tone of Secretary Sherman's letter to Ambassador Hay regarding the Bering Sea seal regulations is greatly resented, the correspondent of The Associated Press is in a position to say that, whatever criticism the British Government may have to make on the phraseology of the communication, the letter has not in any way affected unfavorably the negotiations which Col. Hay has been conducting.

A conference will be held in Washington during the Autumn, at which the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan will be represented.

Since the presentation of Secretary Sherman's note to Lord Salisbury, Ambassador Hay has had repeated conferences with his Lordship, all of which have been of the most friendly character. The most conciliatory spirit is displayed in the matter by the British Foreign Office, as is evident by the decision to hold a conference, which, although not yet formally announced, may be regarded as settled.

It may also be taken for granted that Canada does not oppose this decision. Mr. Davies, the Canadian Minister of Marine, in an interview with the correspondent of The Associated Press to-day, said:

"We regard the latest proposals of the United States as entirely reasonable. There is the friendliest feeling with regard to the negotiations between the two Governments; and, in view of this, the two peoples should not be resentful. I think this is a reasonable view to take of the matter.

"I have talked with Mr. John W. Foster as to the reports that the correspondence might provoke some unpleasantness, and he agrees with me that there is no reason for resentment. However, I do not consider it fair that only one side of the correspondence should be published. The Canadians have never believed that the seals were in any real danger of extinction. Distinctly on the contrary, it is proved by statistics that they are steadily increasing."

LONDON PRESS IN A RAGE.

The Globe Suggests that Col. Hay's Recall Would Be Acceptable.

LONDON, July 15.—The evening newspapers gnash their teeth with rage over the sharp reply of Secretary Sherman to Lord Salisbury in the seal controversy. The half-penny journals issue sensational placards bearing such lines as "Twisting the Lion's Tail Again," and "America Shrieks at England." These are fair samples of their furious rhetoric.

The more serious papers deal with the situation editorially. The Globe, in a slashing article headed "Yankee Insolence," says:

"The memories of Cleveland's impertinent message are all revived by the extraordinary and insulting dispatch which Mr. Sherman had permitted to find its way into the papers. Waiving the merits of the question, which, fortunately, is one for the naturalists, the astonishing tone of Mr. Sherman is in defiance not only of the usages of diplomacy, but of the maxims of ordinary civility. Englishmen will be glad to see that Lord Salisbury has, so far as a patrol of the seal fisheries is concerned, treated the message as though it had never been sent. If he were to go a step further and to direct Sir Julian Pauncefote to intimate to Mr. McKinley that her Majesty's Government declines to receive dispatches couched in such language, and could only reply to the next by handing Col. Hay his passports, the action would be indorsed by the complete approval of the nation."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Mr. Sherman's tone is not what it might be, but the nastiest feature of the affair is the publication of the dispatch at all."

The Westminster Gazette refers to Mr. Sherman's "somewhat ugly dispatch," and says:

"Seals, like silver, get into American party politics. It is an ugly symptom that seals should be used to provide the new American Government with a means for a demonstration against England. The McKinley Government will inevitably disappoint the American jingoes in the matter of silver, and thinks it necessary to clear itself of protectionist suspicions by striking a too heroic attitude in the matter of seals."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"The publication is a further demonstration of certain transatlantic methods of diplomacy which may one day involve consequences much more serious. The tail-twisters think that a dispatch couched in terms of studied discourtesy and menace toward this country is a small matter. We are used to that. The real gist of the situation is the fact that the United States considers that kind of language safe. But it is not safe; and after some affront, more or less flagrant, we may some day find that we cannot yield to them; and then might arise a situation of the gravest peril. There are three great nations involved in the present dispute. It affects Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be able to tell Lord Salisbury of the deplorable effect produced on public opinion in Canada by what every one in America believes to be our recent surrender to the United States."

The Daily Mail says editorially:

"Unless we get an arbitration treaty, the day will come when the unbridled verbiage of a small section of American politicians will magnify petty insult into a pretty war. Secretary Sherman's dispatch is too undiplomatic for English ears and too hollow for American common sense. In the interests of humanity, the rumored alliance between Japan and Spain is desirable. Our Yankee friends want a little bloodletting to bring them to a sensible international policy, and this would best be done by any hands other than those of England."

The Times, in an editorial article, says:

"It is impossible to doubt the authenticity of the document. It is a manifest attempt, in offensive language, to fasten upon England a charge of bad faith. If this was not Secretary Sherman's intention, he has shown himself singularly unfitted for the delicate and responsible duties of his office; if it was, then the statement he recently made repudiating the charge of bad faith was deliberately misleading. When he was first appointed to his present office doubts were expressed as to the wisdom of the choice. If he really sent this dispatch they will be fully confirmed."

Suggesting that the dispatch was published with the connivance, if not the active aid, of the jingo Senators, who were under a solemn obligation to treat it as confidential, The Times proceeds to quote from New York papers condemning the tone of the dispatch, and expresses the belief that this will be the attitude of the American public.

The editorial concludes by calling attention to the financial article in another column of The Times, and adding that "jingoism has a business aspect unfavorable to the revival of American prosperity."

The Times in its financial article to-day, referring to United States Secretary of State Sherman's communication in reference to the seal controversy, says:

"Mr. Sherman's dispatch is not regarded seriously, but the fact that American statesmen, or rather politicians, think it useful from time to time to indulge in language of scarcely veiled hostility will not pass unnoticed, and will add to the prevailing indisposition of prudent investors to buy American securities."

BERESFORD FOR NAVAL BASES.

Criticism on the Plan of the Colonies to Supply War Ships.

LONDON, July 15.—Lord Charles Beresford has written a letter in reference to the magnificent offer of the Cape Colony to present a first-class battleship to Great Britain, in which he deprecates the fact that the other colonies are hurrying to imitate the Cape, because, as he says, in the event of war strategic reasons might require the removal of the fleet from colonial waters, leaving the colonies open to hostile attacks; and this might cause soreness and misunderstanding on the part of the officials of the colonies which had contributed the ironclads.

It would be much better, says Lord Beresford, for the colonies to provide well-fortified and equipped naval bases where a fleet could be repaired and refitted in the shortest possible time.

The increasing of such bases would do more to strengthen the empire than the enlargement of the fleet, and Lord Beresford thinks it would have been wiser to spend £1,000,000 in making the Cape more efficient as a naval base.

WORK FOR BIMETALLISM.

An International Conference Likely to be Held, with England and France Participating.

LONDON, July 15.—A joint proposal of bimetallism was presented to-day on behalf of the United States and France at a conference held at the Foreign Office between Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador, representing France; Ambassador Hay, Senator Walcott, former Vice President Stevenson, and Gen. Paine, representing the United States; Lord Salisbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, representing England, and Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, representing India.

The proposals, after some discussion, were taken under advisement, and the British Cabinet will give its answer at a subsequent conference.

It is reported this evening that an international conference will be summoned, probably to meet in the United States, with Great Britain participating. All the delegates will be uninstructed with regard to the ratio, although it is well known, of course, that the United Statese favors sixteen and France fifteen and a half.

According to to-day's report, England's participation would mean India's, and there is a prospect of some concessions as to the Bank of England's reserve and silver certificates.

DUNRAVEN'S DAUGHTER TO WED

Lady Rachael Charlotte Quin to Marry the Knight of Glin.

LONDON, July 15.—A marriage has been arranged between Lady Rachael Charlotte Quin, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dunraven, and Mr. Fitzgerald of Glin Castle, Limerick, who bears the historical, though unauthorized, title of the Knight of Glin. The marriage will take place in October.

ANDREE'S ARCTIC VOYAGE.

Determined to Try His Airship at the First Opportunity.

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—In a private letter just received here from Mr. Andree, the aeronaut and explorer, dated July 10, he says he will take the first opportunity to make his balloon start northward "after the 16th, even though the winds should be less favorable than I might desire."

PETITION IN M. FAURE'S LAP.

Man Arrested in Paris on Suspicion of Hostile Intention.

PARIS, July 15.—Considerable excitement was caused yesterday when M. Faure was returning from the review by a man who rushed forward for the President's carriage and flung a petition into his lap.

The man was immediately arrested, but it turned out that his designs were anything but hostile, for the petition merely asked for relief or work.

SNUBBED BY BERNHARDT.

Portsmouth Authorities Robe to Receive Her in Vain.

PORTSMOUTH, England, July 15.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, who arrived here to-day on her provincial tour, provided an annoying disappointment for the municipal authorities.

They had made elaborate arrangements to give her a formal civic reception, and assembled in the Town Hall in their municipal robes, awaiting the tragedienne. At the last moment Mme. Bernhardt refused to attend the reception, giving as the sole reason that she did not feel strong enough to climb the steps.

STATE CONCERT IN LONDON.

The American Representatives in England Invited.

LONDON, July 16.—United State Ambassador Hay and Mrs. Hay, Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White; Mr. J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Senator and Mrs. Wolcott, ex-Vice President Stevenson and Mrs. Stevenson, Gen. Charles Jackson Paine and Mrs. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Capt. Maus, Mr. Creighton Webb, and Payne Whitney, Captain of the Yale 'Varsity boat crew, were invited to attend a State concert last evening.

QUAKINGS NEAR TRIESTE.

Two Shocks Damage Many Buildings and Cause a Panic.

VIENNA, July 15.—At Laibach, thirty-five miles northeast of Trieste, a slight earthquake shock occurred this morning at 4 o'clock. It was followed just before 7 o'clock by one much more severe. The latter lasted six seconds.

Great damage was done to many buildings, walls were split open and the people were panic-stricken. The loss of property is very heavy.

Laibach is historically the most important town in Küstenland. It was founded by the Romans and bore the name on the Latin maps of Aimona. It was made a free city in 1416. There, it was decided, in 1821, to overthrow the liberal constitution of Naples by the Austrian, after the celebrated conference of the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Naples and Sicily and the Duke of Modena.

The town contains four churches, a handsome Town Hall, an old Government seat, museum, and library, with many factories and school buildings. The mediaeval citadel on the acropolis was partly destroyed by the French in 1813, and is now used as a municipal prison. It has 35,000 inhabitants, including the military garrison.

In April, 1895, many of its most historic buildings were badly damaged by an earthquake.

HAWKSLEY DEFENDS RHODES.

Says the Inquiry Was Not Into the Raid, but the Latter's Conduct.

LONDON, July 15.—B. F. Hawksley, Counsel for Cecil Rhodes in the South Africa investigation, in the course of an interview with a representative of The Associated Press to-day, said he believed that nothing would come of the Investigating Committee's report. He was astonished that Cecil Rhodes should have been condemned for deceiving his subordinates by leading them to suppose that his plans were approved by his superiors. There were members of the committee who knew as well as he did that this condemnation was unmerited. The cable dispatch of Miss Flora Shaw, who was in charge of the Colonial Bureau of The Times when the Jameson raid occurred alone sufficiently showed this.

Again the committee found that none of the officials of the Colonial office had received any information; but Fairfield's letter conclusively showed that Fairfield knew that the Chartered Company's troops were being brought down in connection with the discontent at Johannesburg, while troops were being brought from England to Cape Town. The whole report, Mr. Hawksley declared, read as though the inquiry was being conducted, not into the raid, but into Rhodes's conduct. Could any student of precedent cite an instance of an inquiry authorized by the Government without official evidence putting the committee in possession of all the evidence? The Department of State was responsible. It knew of the business.

Mr. Hawksley said that there was no doubt that Cecil Rhodes would be angry with him for speaking frankly, but this was not a time for silence.

Against a Debate on the Raid.

LONDON, July 15.—In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to a question on the subject, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, said he did not think any useful public purpose would be served by a general debate of the report of the South Africa Parliamentary Committee. This statement was received with derisive cheers by the Radicals and the Irish members.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, July 15.—The Earl of Derby has been appointed a Knight of the Garter.

BERLIN, July 15.—The death is announced at Wiesbaden of Privy Councilor Dr. von Preyer.

BERLIN, July 15.—Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, representing the Emperor William, opened the Kaiser Wilhelm Bridge at Solingen, Rhenish Prussia, to-day.

SPAIN AND JAPAN ALLIED?

A Report that They Will Make a Hostile Demonstration Against the United States.

LONDON, July 15.—A dispatch from Paris to a news agency here says that inquiry at the American Embassy there has elicited a confirmation of the rumor that the Governments of Spain and Japan have arranged an offensive alliance against the United States.

The terms of the understanding, which is for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii, provide that in the event of an actively aggressive movement on the part of the United States tending toward interference in Cuban affairs or persistence in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands both Spain and Japan shall declare war simultaneously against the United States, and shall make hostile demonstrations along both the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines of that country.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Little credence is placed by official circles here in the statement that the Spanish and the Japanese Governments have entered into an offensive alliance against the United States for the mutual protection of Cuba and Hawaii. Indeed, so far as could be learned to-night, no intimation of such an agreement has even reached the State Department. Mr. Day, the First Assistant Secretary, regarded the report as too improbable to discuss. "The State Department has no information concerning the reported alliance," he said, "and I don't believe there is any foundation for the statement that one has been entered into."

Both the Spanish and the Japanese Ministers are away from the city.

SPANIARDS CELEBRATE JULY 14.

Senor Margall Talks About Cuba and the Philippines.

MADRID, July 15.—Yesterday the Federal Party held the annual fêtes in honor of the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile.

Señor Margall, the leader of the party, addressed a large meeting, and in the course of his speech expressed the opinion that a steady revolution was now in progress in favor of autonomy.

He said that if the Federalists wished to see Cuba pacified and the Philippines returned to a condition of law and order, they must assert their strength and declare for independence.

CANOVAS TO SEE THE QUEEN.

Spain's Relations with the United States to be Discussed.

LONDON, July 16.—The Standard's Madrid correspondent says:

"Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Premier, will go to San Sebastien to-morrow to confer with the Queen Regent on the relations between Spain and the United States and other questions.

"I understand that an interesting and delicate correspondence has lately passed between the Spanish and American Governments regarding Cuba."

TURKEY'S REDUCED DEMANDS.

Wants the Mountain Passes and Half of the Trikkala District.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—It is understood that the Council of Ministers to-day agreed upon a great reduction in the demands of Turkey for a settlement with Greece, but still insists that all of the passes, Elassona, half of the Trikkala district, and other territory shall belong to Turkey, while Thessaly shall be evacuated gradually as the installments of the indemnity are paid.

PORTE'S REPLY FORTHCOMING.

Tewfik Pasha Hopes for a Satisfactory Answer to the Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.—Yesterday Tewfik Pasha, who is conducting the peace negotiations on behalf of the Turkish Government, informed the Ambassadors of the powers that he hoped the council of Ministers would make a reply to the collective note that would prove satisfactory, and that this would be presented this (Thursday) evening.

His assurance gives rise to the hope that Turkey will comply with the demands of the powers.

The weather is causing widespread disease among the Turks in Thessaly.

The Porte reiterates its intention to send reinforcements to Crete, and is making preparations for transport vessels.

SULTAN AT THE CONFERENCE.

Takes Part in the Deliberations of His Ministers the First Time.

BERLIN, July 15.—The Frankfurt Zeitung's Constantinople correspondent says that at the last council of Ministers the Sultan was present and took a personal part in the proceedings, a thing never done before. His Majesty addressed questions to the Ministers on slips of paper and received answers in the same way.

The correspondent says he learns that Great Britain and Russia are opposed to the sending of Turkish troops to Crete, and that the other powers have assented.

WOMAN CUTS FIVE THROATS.

Symonds Finds His Wife and Children Dead or Dying.

LONDON, July 15.—Emma Symonds, the wife of an engine fitter, last night cut the throats of her four young children and then her own.

Symonds returned home about 1 o'clock this morning, and as he entered his bedroom he stumbled over the bodies of two of his children, lying dead upon the floor. Turning in horror toward the bed he saw his wife and two other children sitting bolt upright, their throats cut from ear to ear, though life was not then extinct. It is not possible that any can survive. The room was bespattered with blood, and there was every indication that the children who were lying on the floor had fought desperately for life.

It appears that Mrs. Symonds broke the pledge on Diamond Jubilee Day, and had been drinking heavily ever since.

WILLIAM WALSH ARRESTED.

Incorporator of the Volkmar Company of Camden—Swindling Alleged.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 15.—William Walsh, one of the incorporators of the Volkmar Publishing Company, which was organized not long since under the laws of this State with an authorized capital of $50,000, was arrested to-day, charged with swindling.

Warrants are out for the arrest of Harry Volkmar and H. G. Sherwood, the other incorporators. The firm represented it was going to publish small railroad guides. Men were advertised for. All applicants received work. Each man put to work had to furnish a cash security, it is alleged. The sums demanded ranged, it is asserted, according to the ability of the applicant, to put up from $3,000 down to $5.

The canvassers found it impossible to make a living at the work, and when they demanded their security back received checks, several of which are in the hands of the authorities, and which are alleged to be worthless. The police have complaints from a number of men. One man lost $300, another is out $260, and another $150.

Shakespeare in the Open Air.

"Midsummer Night's Dream" is to be given in the open air at the Olympic Bicycle Park, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, on Friday evening, July 30, in aid of the Abigail Free School, 104 Sullivan Street. Up to this time no such performance has been given within the Metropolitan district.

The Metropolitan Orchestra of sixty pieces will play the music written by Mendelssohn, Bishop, Farren, and Dr. Horn for the play, and there is a chorus of 100 voices.

Kahn Takes the Columbus Theatre.

The litigation involving the Columbus Theatre between Harry Hammerstein and Jack Kahn has been adjusted. Mr. Kahn has purchased Mr. Hammerstein's share in the business, and Manager George A. Blumenthal of the Harlem Opera House will have charge of the bookings in the future.

Hawaiian Envoys Arrive.

S. M. Damon and C. P. Jankeay, Hawaiian envoys to this country to look after the annexation of their country to the United States, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

MARRIED HIS HOUSEMAID

Dr. C. E. Cadwalader, of Distinguished Family, Shocks Philadelphia Society.

BRIDGET M. RYAN THE BRIDE

She Is Twenty-one Years Old and a Native of Tipperary, Ireland—He Is Over Fifty — His Ancestral Home.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Dr. C. E. Cadwalader, the head of one of Philadelphia's oldest and most exclusive families, married this afternoon, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Bridget Mary Ryan, his former housemaid.

The marriage caused a sensation in society circles in this city. The bride came to this country five years ago from Tipperary, Ireland, and three years later entered the doctor's employ as housemaid. The doctor took more than an employer's interest in the fair Irish girl, and finally proposed marriage. The young woman accepted, and after vainly endeavoring to have the Roman Catholic Church, of which she was a member, waive all restrictions, Miss Ryan gave up her religion and joined St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which Dr. Cadwalader is a Vestryman.

Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader is a descendant of the famous John Cadwalader, the emigrant who arrived in America in 1697, a Cadwalader whose genealogy is replete with fame, whose treasured genealogical sheepskin, with lion rampant, contains the names of Lord and Lady Erskine, Gen. John Cadwalader of Revolutionary fame, the Welsh Cadwaladers, who fought against Saladin under Coeur de Lion; Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, who, with Franklin, founded libraries and was prominent in early Philadelphia.

The old Cadwalader mansion at Fourth and Spruce Streets is one of the most interesting houses in Philadelphia. Oil paintings of the earlier Cadwaladers, by Stuart and Peale; Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, in the Revolutionary garb of a General; lovely women of the family tree adorn the portrait gallery; "The Rape of Europa" hangs on the west wall. This picture, found in Madrid by Joseph Napoleon shortly after he was proclaimed King of Spain by Bonaparte, has a world-wide reputation.

The bride comes of poor but respectable Irish parents. She is twenty-one years of age, while her husband has passed fifty.

The couple left here on a brief wedding trip to-night.

VAN RENSSELAER—PARKER.

The Well-Known Lawyer Married to Gen. Ely S. Parker's Widow.

James Talmage Van Rensselaer was married to Mrs. Minnie Parker at the residence of Francis Pendleton, 125 East Thirty-fourth Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson in the presence of a few friends. All that were present were Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton and Miss Parker.

The announcement of the engagement three months ago created some surprise, because Mr. Van Rensselaer had long been considered a hopeless bachelor. He is a member of the well-known New York family, and is a lawyer. For a number of years he was actively engaged in local politics as one of the lieutenants of Col. George Bliss in the old Eleventh, now the Twenty-fifth, Assembly District. During this time he was a member of the Board of Aldermen and subsequently was Assistant United States District Attorney.

Mrs. Parker is the widow of Gen. Ely S. Parker, who was a member of Gen. Grant's staff during the war. He was also a lineal descendant of the Iroquois tribe of Indians, and was an accredited chief in the Six Nations.

AN ENGAGEMENT BROKEN.

Mr. Carleton's Daughter and Rector A. H. Redding Not to Marry.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 15.—Announcement is made, on the authority of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Carleton of Brookside Park, that the engagement between their daughter Margaret and the Rev. A. H. Redding, rector of the Washington Irving Memorial Church, has been terminated. Mr. Carleton is the well-known opera manager. The Rev. Mr. Redding was formerly rector of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem. He is twenty-seven years of age, and one of the most popular residents of Tarrytown.

Mrs. Carleton, when seen to-day, said there was nothing behind the severance of the engagement further than that her daughter had changed her mind. The Rev. Mr. Redding said the breaking of the engagement was a matter of expediency, and there was no question of any kind involved. He did not appear in any way cast down by the affair.

An East Side Romance.

The first marriage ceremony to be performed in the Criminal Court Building took place there yesterday, the contracting parties being Isaac Goldstein, aged nineteen, of 82 Ludlow Street, and Ida Greenberg, aged fifteen, of 42 Allen Street. The ceremony was performed by Rabbi Isaac Cohen of 57 Mott Street, and is the culmination of an east side romance. Isaac and Ida met at a dancing school, and the acquaintance soon ripened into something warmer. Ida's parents interfered, but the young couple eloped and were married by Alderman Schilling at the City Hall. Isaac was arrested on a charge of abduction, and his trial resulted in a disagreement by the jury. The bride's parents finally relented on condition that a Jewish ceremony be performed, and the result was the marriage at the Criminal Court Building.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's Vacation.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, accompanied by his son Lawrence, President of The Outlook, sailed for Bremen yesterday on the steamer Friederich der Grosse. Dr. Abbott and his son will remain in Germany for a short time and will then proceed to Norway, where most of their vacation will be spent. Before returning Dr. Abbott will stop in England and will possibly deliver one or two addresses. Plymouth Church will remain open until the first Sunday in August, the Rev. Horace Porter, assistant pastor, preaching, and will then be closed until Sept. 26, when Dr. Abbott will preach morning and evening.

Russian Colonists for Kentucky.

On board the Hamburg-American Line steamer Patria, which arrived yesterday from Hamburg, was a party of fifty-six gypsy passengers in the forward steerage, who are going to settle in Kentucky, where they intend to start in the cattle and horse raising business. Their cash capital consists of $125,000 in gold, in an iron-bound chest, over which two gypsies stood guard night and day. One family alone has $40,000, which was made in South America cattle raising. The colony started from Russia, and converted its money into United States gold before embarking at Hamburg.

Sloop Lost in Tuesday's Storm.

A sloop was sunk off Sandy Hook in the high seas of Tuesday night, and a pilot boat saved the crew, which reached the city yesterday. The sloop was the Fawn, which was bringing a cargo of sweet potatoes here from Clermont, Va. The Fawn was in charge of her owner, Capt. Rayner Line. He had with him Donald Cameron, an English boy, and a colored boy, Albert Hill, for his crew. The Fawn sprung a leak and sank almost immediately. The three men were left in the water, but were picked up by Pilot Boat No. 4.

House Mail Boxes in Use.

The new boxes for the house-to-house collection and delivery of letters were put into use yesterday for the first time. The first collection was made by a carrier attached to Station G, and the first letter was delivered at the box at 34 West Forty-fifth Street. The boxes are being put up at the rate of twenty a day.

Mr. and Mrs. Gress Reconciled.

The Gress abduction case at Jersey City ended yesterday in a reconciliation, which was effected at the office of Mrs. Gress's counsel. Mr. Gress and his reunited family will spend the remainder of the Summer at some place on Long Island.

SEXTON COATES STILL MISSING

Shortage Found in His Accounts as Collector of Union Free School at Mariners' Harbor.

The disappearance of Isaac Coates, collector of the Union Free School at Mariners' Harbor, and sexton of the First Reformed Church at Port Richmond, S. I., remains a mystery. Nothing has been learned of the missing man since last Saturday, when he left his home at Mariners' Harbor to attend to his duties at the church.

The books of the Union Free School show a shortage in Coates's accounts amounting to $450. The sureties of the missing man are his wife and Lewis H. St. John, a prominent resident of Mariners' Harbor, who will be compelled to reimburse the district for the amount lost.

Mrs. Coates said yesterday that she would try to make good the shortage in her husband's accounts. Mr. Coates never gave her the least cause to believe that he would desert his family. Coates leaves a wife and seven grown sons and daughters.

A RECEIVER DISAPPEARS.

Robert W. Bullock Absent Two Weeks, and the Affairs of Holmes, Brumley & Co. Blocked.

Some alarm is felt by creditors of Holmes, Brumley & Co., a wholesale candy and confectionery corporation, which six weeks ago failed at 83 Warren Street, for Robert W. Bullock, the receiver of the company.

Mr. Bullock has been missing for more than two weeks, and as a result the settlement of the affairs of the company is blocked. So far as could be learned yesterday no one suspects that the young man has absconded, because an examination of his books shows them to be in good shape. They fear, however, that he has either met with foul play or is seriously ill and unable to communicate with his friends.

The debts of the insolvent concern amount to about $15,000. Bullock is twenty-eight years of age, and bears a good reputation. Two weeks ago he complained of pain in his head and said he would go away for several weeks to rest. His friends do not know his whereabouts.

The American Surety Company is on the bond of the receiver.

STEVENSON DISAPPEARANCE.

Missing Boston Girl Not in Ireland—Letter Signed "Grace" from St. Louis Demanding Money.

BOSTON, July 15.—Mrs. Stevenson, mother of the missing girl, to-day received word from Ireland that Grace had not gone to her uncle in Belfast, as was reported. She also received the following letter, which she and the rest of the family regard as an impudent fraud:

"East St. Louis, July 7, 1897.

"Dearest Mamma: I write to tell you I am so sorry that I went away, for I have been very sick with malaria. I want to come home to you, but you must send me a ticket or the money. I did intend to go to Florida, but when I got this far I took sick, and here I am yet. I don't want you to let any one know you heard from me, for I want to come back home as quietly as possible, so remember, don't say a word to any one. I seen Papa at hotel before I left, but don't let him know I am coming back. I will tell you all after I get home. Please answer this at once, and send me money or ticket and I telegraph what train I leave here on. I wish you send me $50, for I am penniless and it is long way from here home. Now be sure and keep your own counsel and tell no one you heard from me. I am at a private boarding house on Tenth Street, and no one knows who I am. Address your letter to Mary Keller, East St. Louis, Ill. Send money in letter and I come at once.

"Your loving daughter. GRACE."

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Lightning Drives the Crew of a Steamship from the Deck.

Incoming vessels yesterday reported weather unusually rough. The steamship Westmeath, from Hamburg, encountered a severe electrical storm. Capt. Johnson said that at 3 A. M. on Tuesday the sky was inky black, and he was struck by a squall that raked up tremendous combers. Wednesday brought a squall from the southwest, followed by a brilliant electrical display, the fluid flying about the vessel so close that the crew scampered off the decks.

The Michigan from London, the Dunstan from Manao, and the Minantic from Avonmouth, had similar reports.

BRADBURY REACHES CHICAGO.

The Los Angeles Millionaire Ready to Forgive His Wife.

CHICAGO, July 15.—John Bradbury, the Los Angeles millionaire, whose wife caused such a sensation by eloping with a neighbor, has arrived here from New York, and expects to meet Mrs. Bradbury to-morrow and effect a reconciliation with her.

He registered at the Wellington Hotel, but refused to discuss his affairs for print. He was on the point of sailing from New York for England when the news of his wife's penitence and desire for forgiveness reached him, and he determined to meet her here and wired her to that effect. The news was sent to him by Mrs. Bradbury's mother, who had gone West from Virginia.

She is coming here with her daughter, and will meet him at the Wellington some time to-morrow. He has already expressed himself as willing to take her back again, and he refuses to talk further for publication. Mrs. Bradbury eloped with W. Russell Ward, the husband of her best friend. They went to San Francisco, where Mrs. Bradbury boasted so openly of her act that they were both arrested. Her mother came on and secured her daughter's release on the plea that Ward was alone to blame. Bradbury had left, vowing never to see her again.

CAPTAIN OF NAVAL MILITIA.

Jacob W. Miller Appointed to the Position by Gov. Black.

ALBANY, July 15.—Gov. Black has appointed Jacob William Miller of New York Captain of the Naval Militia of the State.

Jacob W. Miller was graduated from the Annapolis Naval Academy in 1867 and lived the ordinary routine life of a junior officer until 1872, when he was appointed to special service in connection with the Nicaragua Canal Survey, in which he had charge of the hydrographic work on the San Juan River. He returned to Nicaragua in 1873 as a member of the commission appointed to determine upon the best route across the isthmus for a ship canal.

He was in 1875 attached to the European squadron, and served in the Mediterranean in the Winter of 1877-8 on board of the Vandalia, when Gen. Grant made his visit to the Levant in the course of his trip around the world. After a term of shore duty as Instructor of Ordnance and Gunnery at the Naval Academy he was again ordered to sea, and made his last cruise in the old Jamestown, as her Navigator, from San Francisco to New York, when that vessel came around under sail. She was probably the last sailing man-of-war that went around Cape Horn.

After completing this voyage Mr. Miller left the naval service and went to Kansas, where he became identified with railroad interests and was made Vice President and General Manager of the St. Louis, Fort Scott and Wichita Railroad Company. He remained with this corporation until May 1, 1886, when he accepted the position of General Manager of the Providence and Stonington Steamship Company and the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company. On May 26, 1889, he was made President of the steamship company, which position he still fills.

Mr. Miller was one of the original members of the Naval Reserve Association of this State, and when the organization of the First Naval Reserve Artillery of New York was completed in June, 1893, he was appointed Lieutenant Commander, and subsequently became Commander of the present First Naval Battalion of the New York Naval Militia. He resigned the position of Commander a few weeks ago.

Delmonico's Reported Illness.

The reported illness in Europe of Charles Crist Delmonico was not confirmed at the Delmonico restaurant, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, last evening. The bookkeeper stated that no one about the establishment had received any such information, but they did learn that a friend of the well-known restaurateur had met him in Paris July 4, and that he was in excellent health. The bookkeeper also said that Mr. Delmonico was reported to have already started for home, and is expected here in a week or so.

MAYOR HOOS MAKES CHARGES.

Says Jersey City Expenditures Are Extravagant—Wants Salaries Reduced and Sinecures Abolished.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City on Wednesday night sent to the Board of Finance a communication complaining of past extravagance in city expenditures. He called attention to a recent report of the City Controller showing that the city debt was greater by $777,917.23 on Dec. 1, 1896, than it was on Dec. 1, 1892. He also cited the fact that while $2,254,087.87 had been collected under the Martin act, only $45,350.01 of this amount remained in the sinking fund.

He suggested that expenses should be reduced; that salaries should be cut down, and sinecures abolished. The Mayor also advised that economy in the various departments should be compelled, by cutting down the appropriations in the new budget now under consideration.

The communication was referred to the committee of the whole, and will be considered at the next meeting of the board.

In regard to the statement made in Mayor Hoos's letter in relation to the moneys collected under the Martin act, the Commissioners said yesterday that the money had been partly invested in city bonds, which would be paid at maturity. The increase in the city debt, they said, was due to the erection of the new City Hall, which cost nearly $1,000,000. Beyond this, they would make no statement until they had considered the matter officially.

DR. ANGELL LEAVES FOR TURKEY

Likely to Return in a Year if His Special Work Is Accomplished.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., July 15.—President James B. Angell and his wife left yesterday for New York, on their way to Turkey. They will sail for Havre on Saturday on the Normandie, and will go by the overland route to Constantinople. Before leaving Dr. Angell was questioned as to the nature of his mission, and the length of time he would probably stay abroad.

His replies were meagre in the extreme. In regard to his stay, he said he had been granted a year's leave of absence by the Regents, and could not tell when he would be back. The general opinion here seems to be that he will leave Turkey at the end of the year, if his special work has been accomplished.

NEW HARBOR MAIL SERVICE.

Post Office Department Endeavoring to Make It Perfect.

The harbor mail service, for the expeditious delivery of foreign postal matter, received further attention yesterday. Second Assistant Postmaster General W. S. Shallenberger arrived from Washington and had a consultation with Postmaster Van Cott, Gen. Howard Carroll of the Starin Transportation Company, and others.

The service recently established, in which the steamer Peekskill is used to transport the mails from incoming steamships to the Battery and railway stations in Jersey City, is not working smoothly. The trouble is partly due to the insufficient number of wagons used by the contractor who carries the mails in the city.

At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Shallenberger said that the new system was working satisfactorily, but that the postal authorities desired to make it perfect. The steamship companies were co-operating with the department, and it hoped ultimately to be able to save twenty-four hours in the delivery of the mails.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Case Against Dock Master Geary Dismissed—New Officers.

The Dock Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, dismissed a complaint against Dock Master Thomas F. Geary, made by John T. New of a roofing concern, in East Twentieth Street. Mr. Geary had caused Mr. New to be arrested for ignoring his orders against the unloading of a schooner's cargo of gravel at a pier assigned to another concern.

The Commissioners expressed regret at Mr. New's arrest, but held that the Dock Master acted within his duties.

Peter Taylor of 73 West Eighty-eighth Street was appointed timber clerk, at a salary of $2,000. George W. Carpenter of Astoria was made Dredging Inspector, at a salary of $100 a month.

On application made by the Street Cleaning Department, it was agreed to permit the construction of a dump at the foot of East Sixty-first Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Frederick Lawrence.

William Frederick Lawrence of the lumber and mason materials firm of Lawrence Brothers, died on Tuesday at his home in Yonkers. He was fifty-six years old. Mr. Lawrence was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church and of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club. He was at one time a Director of the Citizens' National Bank, and was interested in many financial corporations of this city and Yonkers.

Obituary Notes.

CLARENCE SMITH ANTHONY, for several years General Auditor of the Fitchburg Railroad, died suddenly at his home in Waltham, Mass., yesterday of apoplexy. He was born at Fleming, N. Y., in 1851, and had lived in Waltham several years. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. He leaves a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

CHARLES TELLNER, a leading citizen of Oswego, N. Y., manufacturer of floor tiles, boxes, &c., whose factory in Pulaski employs 350 operatives, died yesterday, aged seventy-three years. He was born in Prussia, and came to America to escape military duty. For several years he was engaged in the hardware business in New York. He leaves a wife and four children in Brooklyn.

Funeral of Alexander Fletcher.

The funeral services of Alexander Fletcher were held last night at the family residence, 280 Montgomery Street, Jersey City. They were conducted by the Rev. Henry C. Cronin, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which deceased was a member, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Fisher, a former pastor, who had been Mr. Fletcher's lifelong friend. Mr. Fletcher was born in New York in November, 1834. Since 1858 he had been engaged in the liquor business at Greenwich and North Moore Streets, New York. He always lived a retired life. He removed to Jersey City twenty years ago, but took no part in its public affairs. His death occurred on Tuesday at his Summer home, East Orange, from acute cholera morbus. He leaves a wife, but no children.

Important Witness Missing.

W. A. Switzer, an importer of 253 Church Street, is making strenuous efforts to find Miss Christine Duff, a trained nurse, who was, until a few weeks ago, attached to the staff of Manhattan Hospital. It will be worth $25,000

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
87 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
Members New York Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.
Telephone, Nos. 2157 and 3158 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

LAMSON
CONS'L'D STORE
SERVICE CO.
1st MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
6% GOLD BONDS
DUE 1909.
ISSUE LIMITED TO $600,000.
Sinking fund sufficient to retire whole issue at maturity.
Net earnings available for dividends more than six times annual interest charge.
Bonds listed on Boston Stock Exchange.
Circular with further full particulars on application.
PRICE, 100 AND INTEREST.

PAINE, WEBBER & CO.,
52 & 54 Devonshire St., Boston.

Metropolitan Street Ry. Co.
Gen'l Mtge. & Col. Trust 5% Gold Bonds
AND
THE UNDERLYING BONDS.
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry
1st Mtge, Gold 5% Bonds.
Columbus & 9th Av. R. R. Co.
1st Mtge. Gold 5% Bonds.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
BANKERS,
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
429 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Wanted
Metropolitan Traction
New 5s.
INVESTMENTS.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or on margin.
A. A. Housman & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Telephone Call, 520 Broad.

To the holders of certificates, issued by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, upon the deposit of
1st Mortgage Bonds of the
Oregon Short Line Railway Co
The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Co. having been reorganized, subject to the Mortgage securing the Oregon Short Line Bonds, and, without any disturbance thereof, notice is hereby given, that upon the presentation, at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, of the certificates issued upon the deposits of said Oregon Short Line Bonds and the payment of ten dollars per bond, the amount of bonds mentioned in said certificates will be delivered to bearer.
R. C. MARTIN, Chairman.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

Metropolitan Street R'way Co.
OF NEW YORK.
GENERAL MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST 100 YEAR 5 % GOLD BONDS.
DEALT IN BY
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
2 WALL STREET.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Business on the Stock Exchange lost some of its zest yesterday. Commission houses apparently did quite as much as usual, but for some reason the professional traders of the Street were inclined to go slower than lately has been their pace.

The fact that Congressional progress with the tariff still halts, and seems daily to be more badly tangled, is discouraging many recently enthusiastic bulls. It is apprehended not so much that the Sugar Trust will fail to get all it wants as that the statesmen, in their quibbles, may string out their sessions till the patience of the country, wholly worn out, will snap, and cause business trouble.

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Out of less than 300,000 shares total transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday, about 50,000 shares were in Sugar Trust stock. It lost a point. Much ado is made in Wall Street over resolute plans among certain politicians at Washington to fight against the Senate sugar schedule, "if it takes all Summer."

A noteworthy comment on this is the fact that United States Senators are still closely attaching themselves to the Stock Exchange tape.

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It is agreed generally among the Wall Street men who get inspiration from politicians that a tariff settlement is likely to come quickly and without notice.

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Meantime, Wall Street enthusiasm is in abeyance, and the market waits. Yet, when here and there raids are made on quotations, not much is accomplished, for there is no disposition anywhere to believe that it can be long before Congress will take itself out of the way—and the biggest bull argument of the year will be Congressional adjournment.

***

Good crop news continues. What is of far-reaching importance is the evidence that accumulates of bad crop conditions abroad. It is news of the first consequence that is presented to-day of an absolute call upon this country to send grain to the Argentine Republic, only recently our much-hip-podromed competitor.

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The coal strike has lost its market influence. Bears who sold stocks short on account of it have generally lost money. A settlement would help quotations.

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Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales.

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In State bonds, $4,000 Tennessee Settlement threes sold at 83¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1	Mex. Nat. ctfs	½
Bay State Gas	½	N. J. Central	½
Brook. R. T.	1	N. Y. & E. R. Gas	4
Brook. Union Gas	⅜	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	3¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	½	N. Y. Sus. & W.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅜	Or. R. & Nav. pf.	1⅞
Consol. Gas	2¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	Wabash	½
Met. Traction	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1	Manhattan	½
Am. Tobacco	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Bur. & Q.	½	Nat. Starch	¾
Ch. C. C. & St. L.	½	Pacific Mail	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Southern Pacific	½
L. E. & West.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Lake Shore	1		

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Net changgs in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cen. of Ga. 1st inc.	1	O. S. Line inc. B.	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	1½	Peo., D. & E. 2d.	1
L. A. & P. Fy. 1st.	1½	t r	1
O. S. Line con. 5s.	1½	Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1
O. S. Line inc. A.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Kings Co. El. 1st	4	Pitts. & West. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans 1 per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 2½ per cent. for four months, 3 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $108,680,720; balances, $5,352,388; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,730,201.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount in the open market, 13-16@⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86 for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼ for demand, $4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows:—Chicago—40c premium. Boston 8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—40@65c premium.

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No call money was loaned on the Stock Exchange yesterday at a rate higher than 1 per cent., and even at that low figure comparatively few loans were made. All of the banks are now reconciled to the 1 per cent. rate for call funds, and they all made loans at that figure yesterday. The supply of commercial paper has increased somewhat, but there continues to be a large demand, that keeps brokers' counters bare of bills. Time money is inactive.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville ½, to 51¾. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 67¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 51¾; New York Central, ¼, to 104; Reading, ¼, to 11⅞, and Atchison ⅛, to 12⅝. Erie sold at 14⅝, do first preferred at 34, and Pennsylvania at 54¼. British consols declined 1-16, to 112 11-16, for money, and 112¾ for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes. Total reserve increased £225,000, circulation decreased £214,000, bullion increased £11,373, other securities decreased £288,000, other deposits increased £846,000, public deposits decreased £912,000, notes reserve increased £258,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 49.37 per cent., is now 49.88 per cent., as compared with an advance from 58.56 per cent. to 59.17 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 15,025,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 6,975,000f, gold on hand decreased 3,050,000f, bills discounted increased 3,775,000f, silver on hand decreased 3,050,000f. The Bank of Bengal has further reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent. In Paris, rentes sold at 104f 42½c. Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 36½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Lisbon at 46½ and in Rome at 104.50.

WHAT ONE HOUSE HAS DONE.

The head of a well-known Broadway commission house yesterday made the statement that in the past five weeks his firm had purchased for customers, who are a part of what Wall Street calls the public, stocks, such as Northwest, St. Paul, Burlington, New York Central, &c., to the value of over $1,500,000. These stocks, he said, had been bought outright and taken from the Street. And he added significantly:

"If this is true of one house, how much of this sort of buying has been done by the other commission houses of Wall Street?"

OUR WHEAT FOR ARGENTINA.

The Argentine Republic needs American wheat and has already ordered a quantity of the seed grade of this staple.

This order is practically an admission, or a confession, that reports which were current last month were true. The reports were that Argentina lacked wheat, and, above all, good seed wheat. It was known long ago that the wheat crop of the basin of La Plata for 1896 was a failure.

With these facts, former wheat crop failures, and climatic conditions in view, the opinion in the wheat market here yesterday was that the Argentine Confederation should cease to be regarded as a competitor in the wheat markets of the world against the United States. It cannot this year continue to figure as a source of supply.

Cable orders from Buenos Ayres received by two houses this week were, respectively, for 100,000 and 20,000 bushels of the seed grade wheat, No. 2 red. The wheat is to be shipped in the second half of August. The terms were 76 cents, free on board, here. To this is to be added 10 per cent. primage, 15 cents a bushel freight and bagging, 3 cents to 3½ cents a bushel. This exportation will put the wheat at Buenos Ayres in time for sowing.

These are not the only orders to be filled. On Wednesday a Produce Exchange house received by cable from Buenos Ayres a request for an offer for 40,000 bushels of No. 2 red wheat. The price cabled back was 97 cents, sift. No reply was received. The commercial world moves more slowly at Buenos Ayres than in New York. To close a deal the price last night, owing to the rise in wheat, would have been 98⅝ cents a bushel.

The poverty of the Argentina wheat market is illustrated in another way. Brazil's supplies of this staple have hitherto come from the Confederation. This week orders have been received in New York for 50,000 bushels of milling grade for Rio de Janeiro in addition to more than 100,000 bushels already sent there.

A member of one of the chief wheat exporting firms of this city, who has studied the production of this cereal in the Argentine Republic, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The needs of Argentina are shown in these orders for wheat. She comes to America for relief. Competition in the wheat trade between the United States and the republic is, in my opinion, and in that of many exporters, at an end. That is to say, Argentina is relegated to the class of problematical producers. Her wheat crop is too uncertain. Take this table of wheat results in the basin of La Plata, from Bromhall's Corn Trade Year Book:

Year.	Result.	Year.	Result.
1887	Success	1892	Success
1888	Failure	1893	Great success
1889	Partial success	1894	Disappointment
1890	Partial success	1895	Failure
1891	Partial success	1896	Failure

"Argentina is unfortunate in climatic conditions, and the wheat crop has too many foes. As the table shows, chance during the past ten years gave but one bounteous harvest. If there is not a Biblical plague of locusts, there is hail, and, exempt from this, scorching sunshine or the arid breath of the pampero does its work surely.

"The acreage of wheat for the coming planting—remember that the Boreal conditions and seasons are antarctic—will be about 1,000,000 acres. What the crop will be cannot, because of the reasons I have named, be estimated. And this is why I consider Argentina no longer a competitor in the wheat trade with the United States. Those who have hitherto obtained wheat through Buenos Ayres will have to get it, this year at least, from American ports. The Argentine Republic cannot be depended on as a sure wheat producer."

The trade between the United States and the Argentine Republic for the year ending June 30, 1896, was: Imports, United States, $9,313,385; domestic exports, $5,491,216; foreign exports, $487,830.

COAL TRADE STORIES.

Although there are denials in plenty, Wall Street has become convinced that there are deals pending which will result in a general rehabilitation of the coal trade, and lift it out of the rut into which it has fallen. It is believed that a central selling agency will shortly be established through which great savings will be effected for all of the coal companies. It is further believed that new arrangements between the various coal roads will be made whereby they will be operated more in harmony than ever before.

Significance was attached to the heavy buying of Reading first preferred stock yesterday. Large blocks of it were taken around 48, and the buying was said to be for the account of London interests already identified with the Reading Company.

Apropos of these coal trade rumors, a Philadelphia dispatch yesterday stated that it will shortly be seen that Lehigh Valley is in the future to be just as much a Reading tributary as it was in 1893.

STRENGTH OF THE GAS STOCKS.

Despite the repeated denials from high sources yesterday, Wall Street continued to attach much significance to the rumors of a consolidation of the New York and East River and the Consolidated Gas Company shortly to be effected. The stocks of both companies were in good demand, and their holders showed but little disposition to sell.

This was especially true of East River Gas. That common stock sold as high as 89¾ on the Stock Exchange and 90 on the curb. It closed down from this price at 88½, but even then scoring a net advance of 4 points for the day. Transactions in it, however, aggregated only 910 shares. East River preferred advanced 2¼ points on the purchase of a single 100 shares. The trading in Consolidated Gas was much larger, amounting to nearly 5,000 shares; the stock sold up to 169½, closing a point under that, but with a net gain of 2¼ points.

SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN.

Susquehanna and Western preferred continued to show strength up to the noon hour yesterday, advancing to 35 on renewals of the rumors of Mr. J. P. Morgan's bid for control of the property. Later it was reported that Messrs. John C. Calhoun and F. H. Prince of Boston were arranging to place a large amount of English capital in Susquehanna and Western securities, their plan involving the making of new connections for the road. Following this came fresh denials of Mr. Morgan's connection with pending Susquehanna and Western developments, and upon these statements there was some liquidation of stock bought in the early hours, the quotation declining to 32½, with a subsequent recovery to 33¾.

OFFICIAL AS TO CHICAGO GAS.

Mr. C. G. K. Billings, who is to be President of the company into which the Chicago Gas properties are to consolidate, makes the following statement of interest in Wall Street:

"The seven companies will be merged into one under the Consolidation act of the Illinois Legislature as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be completed," said Mr. Billings. "The lawyers expect to have all the papers drawn up by the 1st of August, but as it is a big enterprise it is possible it may take a few days longer to get everything into satisfactory shape. It was decided to merge the other six companies into the People's because its charter is broader than that of the other companies.

"It is too early to say what changes the consolidation will make in Chicago. It is probable the several general offices will be merged into one. That will bring about a saving, but I do not know how much. We will continue to operate all the old manufacturing plants, because we need them. There are no plans for extensions except as the natural spread of Chicago warrants.

"We are now in a position where we can run our business on a purely commercial basis, just the same as a big dry goods house. We shall try to do the best we can to win public patronage and hold it. The time may come that we can make money by dropping the price to 90 cents and increasing the business. If it does, we will make the reduction.

"We have steadily improved the quality of our gas and will continue to do so. I think acetylene is the coming gas, although some think it is still in an experimental stage. I am satisfied, from tests made by my company, that it is practicable to use acetylene. It can be used as an enricher. A small percentage of acetylene injected into our common gas will increase its illuminating power wonderfully, and that is one of the possibilities of the future."

TOBACCO STRONG, THEN WEAK.

Tobacco stock was a feature of the early trading yesterday. The stock was traded in ex the 2 per cent. quarterly dividend, but in the first hour it had recovered that deduction, selling up above 80. The room traders were buyers of the stock, and the houses which have been conspicuous in the recent advance in Tobacco were again active. After the stock reached 80, however, there seemed to be plenty of it for sale, and when the early buyers turned sellers its price was forced down to 77½.

$50,000,000 SUBSCRIBED.

Much enthusiasm was aroused in Wall Street yesterday by the announcement that in response to their advertisement for bids for the $2,000,000 Metropolitan Street Railway bonds, Vermilye & Co. had received subscriptions of upward of $50,000,000. The Street saw in this a practical illustration of the confidence among investors and of their willingness to take hold of new issues as well as of old.

FACTS THAT MUST TELL.

Robert Lindblom, in a letter to Wall Street customers yesterday, quotes as follows from one of his Western correspondents, an authority on crop conditions:

"Knowing you are interested in figures that may suggest something as to the course of prices in the coming crop year, I write you on what I consider the remarkable state of the supply and demand situation, viz.: I divide the year from the 1st of January up to Monday, the 12th of July, i. e., what we know of the first twenty-eight weeks and what it suggests of the probabilities in the next twenty-four weeks to round out the year. The world's shipments from the 1st of January for twenty-eight weeks were: In 1896, 215,260,000 bushels; 1896, 179,250,000; 1897, 124,000,000.

"The total world's shipments for fifty-two weeks were 378,000,000 bushels in 1895 and 357,000,000 in 1896, or 163,000,000 and 178,000,000, respectively, during the last twenty-four weeks.

"Now, what does it suggest? The absorbing of 178,000,000 bushels the last twenty-four weeks of 1896 put the market from 55 to 85 cents. In order to round up the year, the world's shipments the next twenty-four weeks should be at least 233,000,000 bushels, an average of nearly 10,000,000 per week. The last twenty-four weeks of 1896 Russia and the Danubian provinces furnished 92,000,000, Argentina and India 2,500,000, and the United States 84,000,000 bushels, an average of 3,400,000 per week, which set our market boiling, notwithstanding the fact that we had 47,000,000 visible to hold us down.

"If the world's shipments (i. e., requirements) should be 233,000,000 in the next twenty-four weeks, and Russia, Danubian countries, Argentina, and India furnish the same as the last half of 1896, viz., 94,500,000, it would take nearly 140,000,000 from the United States, or an average of nearly 6,000,000 per week. If Russia and the Danubian provinces are short 25 to 40 per cent., and they are so reported, it simply intensifies the export position.

"It reminds me of the Summer of 1890. The 'professionals,' headed by James R. Keene, had started in the Fall of 1879 to bull wheat, and had dropped out. We had a 500,000,000 crop in sight; September wheat was over 5 cents discount. What was the result? An advance of 60 cents per bushel culminating in the Summer of 1881. What was the reason? Russia gave us the field.

"The foregoing exposition gets additional strength from the well-known fact that the requirements of Europe this year are larger than a year ago or two years ago, and that stocks are exhausted."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	203
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	110
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad, ex dividend	188	189
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	78	80
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	108
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock, ex div.	69	70
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	172	173
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	155	165
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	39	42
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	43	45
New Orleans Traction common	6	8
New Orleans Traction preferred	28	32
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	132
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	187	195
Third Avenue Railroad	150	151
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14½	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex dividend	79	80
Hoboken Ferry 5s	104	105
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	98
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	74	76
Union Ferry stock	63½	64¾
Union Ferry 5s	104½	105½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	79	82
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	93
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex dividend	150	153
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	93	95
Lafayette Gas Company stock	85	87
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	57	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	53	57
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex interest	70½	72

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas, ex dividend	78	80
Consolidated Gas, bonds of N. J.	79	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Co. of N. Y., ex div.	228	230
Grand Rapids Gas stock	67	69
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	242	246
Madison (Wis.) stock	47	49
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	86	88
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf., ex div.	110	111½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111½	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	105½	107
St. Paul Gas bonds	77	80
Standard Gas, New York, ex div.	110	111
Standard Gas, New York, pf., ex div.	118	121
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee, ex div.	70	72
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	99¼	100

Industrials.

American Bank Note	43	45
American Typefounders'	24	26
Barney & Smith common	7	11
Celluloid Company stock	57	62
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	76
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan-Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan-Peninsular Car pf.	44	47
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	20
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	320	332
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	315	317
Trenton Pottery	7	9
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	152	154
Worthington Pump pf.	80	84

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	173
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	66
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	4	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	60
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	43	45
New York & New Jersey Telephone	137	139
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	21¼	23¼
Trow Directory pf.	37	40

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅞@48⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 342,026.84 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$2,005,748
Exports in same period	24,273,166
Net exports	$22,267,418
Net exports, 1896	22,508,323
Net exports, 1895	11,975,028
Net exports, 1804	59,705,542
Net exports, 1893	60,609,078

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On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Phenix sold at .08. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,500 shares of Brunswick sold at .06@.07, 1,500 Comstock at .05, 800 Gould and Curry at .30, 200 Mollie Gibson at .60, 100 Mount Rosa at .10, 300 Portland at .80, 200 Union Consolidated at .40, and 200 Union at .15. On the Mining Exchange, 5,500 shares of Annetta sold at 45, buyer 30@45¾@buyer 30@42@45½ buyer 30; 4,500 Miami at 32¼@36, buyer 30@32¼; 4,000 Cannon Ball at 1⅝@1¼; 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 7, 6,500 Jack Pot at 5½@5; 1,000 New Haven at 2; 6,500 Russel at 50@52½; 400 Work at 5.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Lincoln National	750
American Exchange	168	Manhattan	220
Broadway	225	Mechanics'	190
Butch. & Drovers'	100	Mercantile	165
Central National	160	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Merchants' Exch.	112
Chatham	290	Metropolis	440
Chemical	4000	Nassau	145
City	500	National Union	200
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	200
Commerce	204	New York	230
Continental	130	Ninth National	95½
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bk. of No. A.	135
East River	135	Pacific	179
Fifth Avenue	3000	Park	256
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	205
Fourth National	170	Phenix	103
Gallatin National	310	Republic	145
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	166
German American	108	Second National	425
Germania	300	Shoe & Leather	95
Greenwich	160	State of New York	108
Hanover	325	Third National	25
Hudson River	150	Tradesmen's	100
Importers & Traders'	515	U. S. National	175
Irving	135	Western National	115
Leather Manfrs'	165		

There were sales of 100 shares of Manhattan at 220, 20 Ninth National at 100, and 27 Central National at 160.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. have issued a circular calling attention to a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court regarding the holding of stocks by National banks. The decision was handed down in May in the suit of a California National bank against one Kennedy. The following substance of it will be self-explanatory:

"1. Where a National bank is sought to be charged as stockholder in another corporation, the averment in its answer that the stock was issued to it 'without authority of law' must be construed as referring to the law of the United States governing National banks, and therefore raises a Federal question.

"2. A National bank has no power to deal in stocks, and cannot, therefore, acquire the stock of another corporation, except as incidental to its power to lend money on personal security.

"3. The purchase by a National bank of the stock of another corporation not as incidental to the banking business being void, cannot be ratified, and therefore the bank is not estopped to deny its liability for the debts of such corporation, though it has received dividends on the stock."

TRUST COMPANIES' REPORTS.

Resources and Profits of New York and Brooklyn Institutions.

ALBANY, July 15.—From the reports of trust companies doing business in this State for the year ended June 30, 1897, the following abstracts are made:

Atlantic of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$229,500
Stock investments	1,235,265
Loaned on collaterals	3,603,047
Loaned on personal securities	115,744
Real estate, (estimated value)	80,141
Cash items	981,697
Other assets	211,133
Total	$6,442,527

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	526,036
Deposits in trust	80,930
General deposits	4,749,287
Other liabilities	86,274
Total	$6,442,527
Profits for year	262,892
Interest credited	92,406
Expenses of institution	51,571
Dividends declared	80,000
Deposits, with interest	4,114,025
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Central of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$123,840
Stock investments	10,387,986
Loaned on collaterals	18,208,387
Loaned on personal securities	820,600
Real estate, (estimated value)	550,000
Cash items	6,660,992
Other assets	448,825
Total	$37,465,580

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	6,079,840
Deposits in trust	1,620,093
General deposits	21,836,345
Other liabilities	447,220
Total	$37,465,580
Profits for year	1,620,093
Interest credited	519,842
Expenses of institution	172,721
Dividends declared	500,000
Deposits, with interest	26,434,952
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Continental of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$88,000
Stock investments	1,329,200
Loaned on collaterals	3,855,786
Loaned on personal securities	322,280
Real estate, (estimated value)	121,000
Cash items	784,840
Overdrafts	2,380
Other assets	29,619
*Total	$6,606,346

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000
Surplus fund	250,000
Undivided profits	103,666
Deposits in trust	419,374
General deposits	5,246,806
Other liabilities	86,910
Total	$6,606,346
Profits for year	221,573
Interest credited	107,218
Expenses of institution	60,698
Dividends declared	30,000
Deposits, with interest	5,283,054
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

*Includes due from Directors, $36,223; due from banks, $37,000.

Hamilton of Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$663,533
Stock investments	1,408,362
Loaned on collaterals	2,409,432
Loaned on personal securities	93,926
Real estate, (estimated value)	14,888
Cash items	685,123
Other assets	58,200
Total	$5,333,464

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000
Surplus fund	450,000
Undivided profits	77,694
Deposits in trust	4,261,305
General deposits	
Other liabilities	44,465
Total	$5,333,464
Profits for year	231,762
Interest credited	112,661
Expenses of institution	46,389
Dividends declared	40,000
Deposits, with interest	3,183,702
Rate of interest, per cent	1½ to 3½

†Includes dividend No. 4, payable July 1, 1897.

Mercantile of New York.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$486,385
Stock investments	287,553
Loaned on collaterals	17,882,449
Loaned on personal securities	159,863
Real estate, (estimated value)	54,533
Cash items	7,266,913
Other assets	137,114
Total	$30,224,325

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	2,500,000
Undivided profits	285,557
Deposits in trust	520,868
General deposits	24,819,299
Other liabilities	99,101
Total	$30,224,325
Profits for year	$1,335,823
Interest credited	459,629
Expenses of institution	164,550
Dividends declared	240,000
Deposits, with interest	22,612,192
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Metropolitan of New York.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments	$2,568,821
Loaned on collaterals	8,475,103
Real estate, (estimated value)	481,800
Cash items	3,128,406
Overdrafts	283
Other assets	151,859
Total	$14,806,252

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$10,000,000
Surplus fund	1,140,468
General deposits	12,590,803
Other liabilities	74,981
Total	$14,806,252
Profits for year	$445,017
Interest credited	214,498
Expenses of institution	71,848
Dividends declared	100,000
Deposits, with interest	11,994,478
Rate of interest, per cent	1 to 3

Nassau of Brooklyn.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$461,069
Stock investments	1,086,963
Loaned on colla

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 15, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13	13¼	350	American Cotton Oil..	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
63	63⅝	820	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	62¾	63½	62¾	63½	+1
11	11⅝	50	American Spirits Mfg.	11	11	11	11	.....
133¾	134	47,924	American Sugar Refs.	134	134½	132¾	133⅞	— ½
107¾	108¼	552	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	108	108½	108	108½	— ⅛
92	94	227	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	92½	92½	92½	92½	.....
.....	.....	300	American Tobacco ...	78⅞	80¾	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
77⅝	77⅞	89,853	Am. Tobacco, ex div..	78⅝	80¾	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
12¾	12⅞	725	At., T. & S. F.....	12⅝	12⅝	12½	12½	.....
24⅝	24⅞	8,651	At. T. & S. F. pf.....	24¾	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
12	12¼	1,060	Bay State Gas.....	12	12¾	12	12¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅞	11,180	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	30	30⅞	29¾	30⅞	+1
110¼	111	465	Brooklyn Union Gas..	110	110½	110	110½	+ ⅝
49¾	50¼	200	Canada Southern	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
66½	66⅝	500	Canadian Pacific	66¾	66¾	66¼	66⅜	.....
17	17¼	475	Chesapeake & Ohio...	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	.....
83⅜	83½	8,125	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	84	84	83¾	83⅝	— ⅛
95	99½	100	Chicago & East. Ill. pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
94½	94⅝	8,735	Chicago Gas.....	95	95½	94½	94½	— ¼
8¼	8⅜	8,310	Chicago Great Western	8⅞	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
84⅝	84⅞	23,795	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	85¼	85¼	84⅜	84⅜	— ¼
140¼	140⅝	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	140⅜	+ ⅜
117	117¼	545	Chicago & Northw....	117½	117⅜	117½	117⅜	+ ⅛
74⅞	75	9,549	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	75¼	75⅝	75	75	.....
26½	27	200	C., C., C. & St. L.....	26⅞	26⅞	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
½	1	100	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
17	18¼	500	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	18	18	18	18	+1⅜
3¼	3¼	450	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	.....
41¼	41½	780	Consolidated Ice	41½	41½	41⅜	41½	.....
88½	90	310	Consolidated Ice pf....	88½	80	88½	89	+2¼
168	169	4,862	Consolidated Gas Co..	167¾	169½	167¾	168¾	.....
112½	112¾	430	Delaware & Hudson..	112½	112⅞	112½	112⅞	.....
157	158	410	Del., Lack. & Western.	157½	157¾	157	157¼	.....
42½	43	200	Denver & R. G. pf.....	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42⅜	.....
11¾	12¼	710	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	12¼	12½	12	12	— ¼
116½	118	225	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	117	117	117	117	+1
83¼	84	100	Erie 1st pf.....	83⅜	83⅝	83¾	83⅝	.....
.....	.....	188	Evans. & T. H.....	20	20	20	20	.....
34	34½	1,108	General Electric	34⅝	34⅝	34	34¼	— ⅛
122	123	20	Great Northern pf....	124	124	124	124	.....
4½	4⅝	10	G. B. & W. deb B.....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	.....
97¼	98	620	Illinois Central	98	98	98	98	.....
27¾	28	700	Laclede Gas	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ⅛
13	16	100	Lake Erie & Western..	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
63	68	100	Lake E. & Western pf..	65	65	65	65	.....
166¼	171	100	Lake Shore	170	170	170	170	—1
50¼	50⅝	4,170	Louisville & Nashville.	50⅜	50⅞	50⅜	50⅜	+ ⅜
90¼	90⅝	535	Manhattan Con.....	90⅜	90⅞	90¼	90½	+ ⅛
109¾	110¼	1,060	Metropolitan Traction.	110	110¼	110	110	+ ½
1¾	1⅞	700	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
90	101	27	Michigan Central	101½	101½	99	99	.....
24¼	25	220	Minn. & St. Louis....	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼	.....
54	54½	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	54⅜	54¾	54	54	— ⅛
12¾	13	240	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
31	31¼	125	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	31	31	31	31	— ⅛
19	19¼	900	Missouri Pacific	19¼	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
30½	30⅝	2,210	National Lead Co.....	30⅞	31	30¾	30⅝	— ⅛
99	99½	199	National Lead Co. pf..	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	.....
4½	5¼	200	National Starch.....	.....	4¼	.....	4¼	— ⅛
86¼	86½	2,710	N. J. Cent., ex div....	87	87	86¾	86½	+ ⅛
101⅝	101¾	1,105	New York Central	102	102	101⅝	101⅝	.....
88¼	88	910	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.....	85	89⅜	85	88½	+4
113¼	113¾	1,080	N.Y. & E.R.G. pf. ex d.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	—5¼
178	174	19	N. Y. & N. H.....	172½	172½	172½	172½	.....
13⅝	13⅞	8,796	N. Y., Sus. & West....	12½	13⅞	12¼	13½	+1
83½	88⅝	13,690	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf....	34	35½	32½	33⅝	— ⅝
28½	29¾	100	Norfolk & West. pf....	20	29	20	29	+ ⅞
13¾	14	35	Northern Pacific	14¼	14¼	14	14	.....
40⅝	40⅞	2,934	Northern Pacific pf....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	15½	1,105	Ontario & Western....	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
20	22	800	Or. R. & Nav.....	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	—1⅞
53½	54¼	280	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	20	20	20	20	.....
19¼	19⅞	50	Oregon Short Line	31¾	31⅞	31	31	— ⅛
81	81¼	8,950	Pacific Mail	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	16	2,460	Peo., Dec. & Evans....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
12½	13¾	110	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
49½	50	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	169	169	169	169	+ ⅛
168½	170	180	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	23¼	23⅞	23	23¼	— ⅛
23¼	28¼	18,189	Reading	47⅞	48¼	47½	47¾	— ⅛
47¼	47¾	11,297	Reading 1st pf.....	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	4	100	St. J. & G. I.....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
5⅞	6	400	St. L. & San Fran.....	47	48	47	48	+ ⅛
47½	48	1,850	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
16⅞	17	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	85⅞	88⅞	85⅞	88⅞	— ⅛
8	8⅝	100	St. Louis Southw. pf..	65¾	65¾	64⅞	65	+ ⅛
64⅝	65	8,870	St. Paul & Omaha.....	188	188	188	188	.....
188	192	25	Sixth Avenue	16	16	16	16	— ½
15⅜	16¼	800	Southern Pacific.....	9	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
8½	9	803	Southern Railway ...	29¼	29¼	29	29	.....
28¾	29	828	Southern Railway pf..	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	6¾	.....
6	6¼	200	Standard R. & T.....	23	23	22¾	22¾	.....
22⅝	22⅞	730	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	10½	10½	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	11	3,905	Texas Pacific	6	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	6⅛	200	Union Pacific	42	43	42	43	.....
41	45	44	United States Express.	62	62½	61¼	61½	— ¾
61¼	62	960	U. S. Leather pf.....	53	53	53	53	.....
53¼	55	20	U. S. Rubber pf.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	5¾	200	Wabash	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	+ ¼
14¼	14½	825	Wabash pf.....	84⅞	85	84½	84½	.....
84½	84½	1,954	Western Union Tel....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	.....
½	⅝	155	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
5	6½	50	Wheeling & L. E. pf...					
Sales.....		270,199						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s	Oreg Short Line 6s
10,000..... 77	3,000..... 112	1,000..... 120½
1,000..... 76⅞	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	14,000..... 120¾
Am Tobacco Co Scrip	1,000..... 81	Penn Cos Gtd 4½s
4,000..... 73½	Kings Co Elev 1st	3,000..... 112
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	2,000..... 46	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d,
1,000..... 79	Laclede Gas L Co of	Trust Co Certfs
5,000..... 78¾	St L 1st 5s	33,000..... 15
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s	3,000..... 100½	1,000..... 16
5,000..... 86⅛	L Erie & W 2d 5s	Pitts & Wn 1st 4s
16,000..... 86¼	9,000..... 100	1,000..... 72
3,000..... 86⅛	Lehigh & W-B Con,	Reading Co Gen 4s
10,000..... 86¼	Assented	122,000..... 82¾
72,000..... 86⅜	2,000..... 98	20,000..... 82⅞
15,000..... 86¼	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	20,000..... 82¾
6,000..... 86⅜	5,000..... 118⅞	5,000..... 82⅞
Adjustment 4s	14,000..... 119	55,000..... 83
10,000..... 50⅝	6,000..... 119¼	5,000..... 82⅞
58,000..... 50⅜	6,000..... 119¼	20,000s20f.. 82⅞
500..... 50⅜	6,000..... 119¼	30,000s20f.. 82¾
109,000..... 50⅜	6,000..... 119¾	10,000..... 82⅞
2,000..... 50⅛	10,000s3..... 120	10,000..... 83
Long Island 1st		10,000..... 82⅞
3,000s3..... 103⅜		4,000..... 82⅞
Louisville & Nashville		10,000..... 82⅝
Gen Mtge 6s		3,000..... 82⅞
20,000s20f..... 117		59,000..... 83
20,000s20f..... 117¼		4,000..... 82⅞
Louisville & Nashville,		Rio Grande Wn 1st
Unified Gold 4s		5,000..... 77⅝
19,000..... 81		15,000..... 77¾
Louis & Nashville Cons		Roch & Pitts 1st
51,000..... 104½		3,000..... 126½
Metropolitan Elev 1st		St L & Iron Mt 5s
2,000..... 118⅛		10,000..... 79½
Mich Cent 5s, 1931		2,000..... 79
5,000..... 120		St L & San Fran 4s
Mil & St Paul G M 4s,		5,000..... 67⅝
Series A		5,000..... 67⅞
7,000..... 103		1,000..... 67¾
Mil & St Paul 8s, 1st		St L & S F G M 6s
8,000..... 107½		3,000..... 118
3,000..... 107¾		St L Southwestern 1st
Minn & St L Con 5s		10,000..... 68½
2,000..... 104½		1,000..... 68
10,000..... 104		St Paul, M & M 2d
5,000..... 104¼		1,000..... 122¼
9,000..... 104		San An & Ar P 4s
3,000..... 104¼		10,000..... 50
Mo, Kan & East 1st		2,000..... 59½
1,000..... 92		1,000..... 59⅝
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		3,000..... 59¾
10,000..... 84		7,000..... 59⅝
1,000b3..... 84		8,000..... 59¾
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d		5,000..... 59
5,000..... 61		So Car & Ga 1st 5s
15,000..... 61¼		5,000..... 91
6,000..... 61½		So Pac N Mex 1st
Mob & Ohio G M 4s		5,000..... 103½
10,000..... 69½		5,000..... 103¾
Nash C & St Louis Con		Southern Ry 1st 5s
12,000..... 100		10,000..... 90⅝
Nash C & St Louis 1st		5,000..... 90⅜
1,000..... 103½		5,000..... 90⅝
Nat C & I M. 5s..		5,000..... 90½
68¼	107	Standard R & T 6s
1,000..... 68¼		9,000..... 67⅝
1,000..... 67¾		100,000..... 67⅞
5,000..... 67¾		5,000..... 67¾
50,000..... 67¾		2,000..... 67¾
10,000..... 67		6,500..... 56
Standard R & T Inc		15,000..... 56
5,000..... 16½		99,000..... 27
Tex & Pac 1st 5s		45,000..... 27¼
1,000..... 92½		22,000..... 27¾
Tex & Pac 2d Inc		30,000..... 27¾
99,000..... 27		1,000..... 27¼
45,000..... 27¼		10,000..... 27¾
22,000..... 27¾		4,000..... 27¾
30,000..... 27¾		10,000..... 27¼
1,000..... 27¼		5,000..... 27⅞
7,000..... 27¼		30,000..... 101¾
Ulster & Del 1st 5s		U P Denv & Gulf 1st
1,000..... 100⅞		2,000..... 38½
Union Pac 6s, 1897,		1,000..... 30
Trust Co Certfs,		Utah & Northern 7s
Ex Matured Coups		7,000..... 117
17,000..... 22¼		3,000..... 117¾
Oreg R & Nav 4s		Virginia Midland G M
25,000..... 85⅝		1,000..... 101½
2,000..... 85¼		Wabash 1st 5s
Oregon R & Nav 1st		2,000..... 104½
3,000..... 111		20,000..... 103⅞
Oregon Short Line		10,000..... 104¼
1st Con 5s		10,000..... 104¾
5,000..... 87⅜		8,000..... 104¾
1,000..... 87½		8,000..... 104¾
1,000..... 87¾		2,000..... 104¾
1,000..... 87¾		1,000..... 102½
1,000..... 87¾		8,000..... 102½
2,000..... 95½		
Un Pac Col Tr 6s,		
Gold Notes		
30,000..... 101¾		
U P Denv & Gulf 1st		
2,000..... 38½		
1,000..... 30		
Utah & Northern 7s		
7,000..... 117		
3,000..... 117¾		
Virginia Midland G M		
1,000..... 101½		
Wabash 1st 5s		
2,000..... 104½		
1,000..... 104½		
6,000..... 103¾		
3,000..... 104¼		
1,000..... 104¾		
2,000..... 104¾		
1,000..... 102½		
8,000..... 102½		
West Shore Gtd 4s		
1,000..... 109½		
12,000s20f..... 109¾		
13,000..... 109¾		
Wilkes & East 1st		
10,000..... 92		
6,000..... 92⅜		
5,000..... 93		
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st,		
Trust Co Certfs		
1,000c..... 32½		
$2,704,000.		

. . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	99½	...	Col. Coal & I. pf.	80	...	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r. 1907.....	111⅝	112	Com. Cable.....	108	..	1st pf.....	65	75
4s, c., 1907.....	112	112½	Consol. Coal.....	38	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1925xi.....	123⅞	124¼	Den. & R. G.....	10¼	11¼	2d pf.....	32	34
4s, c., 1925.....	124⅞	125¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	60	..	Norfolk Southern.	60	70
5s, r., 1904xi.....	113⅜	113¾	D., S. S. & A.....	2½	3½	Nor. & West.....	9¾	11
5s, c., 1904.....	114⅜	115	D., S. S. & A. pf..	5	6½	North Am.....	3½	4⅛
Currency 6s, 1898.101½		..	E. E. Ill. of Bkln.	105	108	Northwestern Tel.	110	..
Currency 6s, 1899.101½		..	Erie.....	14¼	14⅜	Ohio So.....	4	5
Cherokee 4s, 1898.102		..	Erie 2d pf.....	18½	19¾	Ont. Mining.....	7	10
Cherokee 4s, 1899.102		..	Erie Tel. & Tel..	65	..	Penn. Coal.....	320	..
			G. B. & West....	30	40	Peo. & East.....	3	6
Adams Express...151	155	..	G. B. & W. Deb.			P., Ft. W. & C...166		..
Alb. & Sus.....175		..	A.....	40	50	Quicksilver	1	2½
Alton & T. H.....	59	62	Harlem	310	..	Quicksilver pf....	7	8
Am. Coal.....	120	..	Homestake	55	40	Rens. & Sar.....	180	..
Am. Express...	113¾	115	Ill. Cent., l. l....	94	98	Rio Grande W..	22	22½
Am. Sp. M. pf...	28¼	29	Ill. Steel Co.....	34	36	R. G. W. pf.....	50	52
Am. Tobacco pf..106		108	Iowa Central.....	7½	8	R., W. & O.....	119	..
Ann Arbor.....	9	11	Iowa Central pf...	27	28	St. J. & G. I. 1st		
Ann Arbor pf....	27¼	28½	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..	pf.....	39¼	40½
Atl. & Pac.....		¼	Joliet & Chicago.	156	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d		
Balt. & Ohio....	9¼	9¾	Kan. & Mich....	5½	..	pf.....	11	11½
B. & O. S. W. pf.,		..	Keokuk & D. M..	2½	4	St. L. S. W.....	3	3¾
new...	2½	3½	Lake E. & W. pf..	14	15½	St. P. & Duluth..		28
Belle. & S. Ill. pf.125		..	Kingston & Pem.	1	4	St. P. & Dul. pf..	75	85
Boston A. L. pf...105		107	Laclede Gas pf...	81	88	St. P., M. & M.,		
Brunswick Co....	⅝	1½	Long Island.....	41	45	ex. div.....	114	122
Buff., R. & P.....	20	..	L. E. & St. L. pf..	¼	..	St. P. & O. pf....	145	148
Buff., R. & P. pf..	60	..	Mah. Coal R. pf..100		115	Sil. bull. certfs....	60¼	60⅝
Bur., C. R. & N.,			Manhattan Beach.	3	8	T. P. Land Trust.	6½	8
ex. div.....	73	..	Md. Coal pf.....	45	60	Third Avenue....	150	151
Capital Traction..	54½	..	Mexican Central..	8¼	8¾	Tol. & Ohio Cent..	40	25
Central Pacific..	9⅛	9⅜	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	82¾	85	Tol. & O. C. pf...	40	70
Chi. & Alton pf..162		..	Minn. Iron.....	55	58	U. P., D. & G....	1¾	2
Chi. & E. Ill.....	40	45	Mobile & Ohio....	18½	20	U. S. Leather....	7	7¾
Ch. & N. W. pf..163		..	Morris & Essex...168		170	U. S. Rubber.....	10½	11½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	39	45	Nat. Linseed Oil...	13½	15	Wells-Fargo Ex..	104	108
Cleve. & Pitts.....165		..	Nat. St. 1st pf....	55	58	West. Un. Beef...	8	8¾
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1¼	2½	Nat. St. 2d pf.....	15	20	Wis. Central.....	¼	2
Col. & H. Coal, all			New Cent. C.....	5	7	Wis. Central pf...	1¾	..
in. paid.....	3¾	4¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	13¾			

63,300

BONDS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000...At., T. & S. F. adj.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
2,000...E. T., V. & G. 1st..108		108	108	108
8,000...C. & O., R. & A.1st.108		103	103	103
7,000...Nassau Electric 5s. 97		97	97	97
2,000...St. L. & I. M. 5s.. 79		79	79	79
8,000...St. L. S. W. 1st....	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
11,000...Texas Pacific 2d....	27⅛	27⅞	27¼	27¼
4,000...Wabash 1st	104	104⅜	104	104⅜

$40,000

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Report on the Money Market and the Condition of Trade.

LONDON, July 15.—At the meeting of the London Joint Stock Bank to-day the Chairman, referring to gold movements, said that Japan had lately imported £5,000,000 in order to make the gold standard effective, while America had retained most of the bullion shipped during the last half of 1896.

The harvest prospects of both countries he described as very promising, while the crops nearer home were less favorable, and the gold shipments from New York were not likely to be large.

The outlook of trade generally was now more promising, he continued; there were evidences of a gradual improvement of trade in the United States. If the currency question could be settled and the engineering dispute arranged, both countries, the United States and England, might speedily enjoy better times.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	648	635	635
1st week July....	$53,335	$51,266	$52,985
From Jan. 1.....	1,871,232	1,888,405	1,257,369
OHIO SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	226	226	226
Month June	$47,538	$63,135	$46,470
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	351	351	643
1st week July....	$54,700	$59,900	$66,600
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE, for May—			
Gross earnings ..	200,588	205,617	209,132
Oper. expenses ..	157,317	157,392	158,165
Net earnings ..	43,271	48,225	50,967
Fixed charges	52,745	51,330	50,886
Deficit	9,474	3,105	419
From Jan. 1 to May 31—			
Gross earnings ..	1,102,118	1,127,163	1,015,178
Oper. expenses ..	843,013	853,407	772,202
Net earnings	259,105	273,755	242,975
Fixed charges ..	265,556	255,838	256,799
Deficit	6,450	*17,917	12,824
*Surplus.			
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS, for June—			
Gross earnings	463,241	385,126	342,569
Oper. expenses ..	283,341	255,570	213,864
Net	179,900	129,556	128,705
Charges	126,280	124,377	126,984
Surplus	53,619	5,178	2,011
From July 1—			
Gross	5,116,118	5,074,623	4,608,501
Oper. expenses ..	3,204,671	3,164,350	2,729,359
Net	1,911,447	1,910,273	1,882,144
Charges	1,508,431	1,498,481	1,519,295
Surplus	403,015	411,793	362,486

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—There was a slight falling off in transactions in the local market to-day, but the sentiment continued bullish. In the early session, Reading issues monopolized the bulk of trading, with Lehigh Valley a good second. The buying was by commission houses, and was due to strength in other anthracite shares. Union Traction was more active and higher. Philadelphia Traction held firm, while United Gas, the heats, storages, &c., were without important changes. Choctaw was strong, on buying by a prominent commission house. Cambria Iron developed some weakness. In the afternoon the market eased off a little on realizing sales, but the close was near the top prices, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	30¼	30⅝
Northern Pacific common.....	13⅝	14
Northern Pacific pf.....	40¾	41
Pennsylvania	53	53⅛
Reading	11⅝ 11 11-16	
Reading 1st pf.....	23 11-16	23¾
Reading 2d pf.....	14 1-16	14⅜
St. Paul	84¾	85
Metropolitan Traction	110	110⅞
Philadelphia Traction	72½	73
Baltimore Traction	18⅜	18⅝
Union Traction	11⅝	11⅞
Pennsylvania Heat, L. & P.....	13¾	14
Pennsylvania Heat, L. & P. pf.....	33⅜	33¾
United Gas Imp.....	73½	73⅝
Electric Storage	19¾	20
Electric Storage pf.....	22	22½
Welsbach Light	45	45½
American R. E. L.....	5	6
Marsden	7	8
Reading 4s.....	82⅝	83
Elect. & People's 4s.....	72	72½
Cons. T., Pittsburg	84½	85
Cons. T., Pittsburg pf.....	39¼	40

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Local securities continue abnormally dull, because of the Wall Street flurry. The greatest variation to-day was in Chicago City Railway, which ran from 236 to 237. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

American Strawboard	26¾
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co.....	61
Brew. & Malt Co.....	7¾
Brew. Malt pf.....	30
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.....	30½
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.....	88½
Chi. City Railway Co.....	235
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois.....	145¾
Lake St. Elevated.....	18¾
Int. Pkg. Co.....	17
Int. Pkg. Co. pf.....	42
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.....	8
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.....	31
N. Y. Biscuit Co.....	50
N. Chi. St. R. R.....	227
Streets W. S. C. Line.....	15
W. Chi. St. R.R.....	104¾
Lake St. El. T. certificates.....	11¾
South Side El. R. R.....	40
Metropolitan Elevated	45

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
28,880...Am. Sug. Refs....	134¾	134¾	132¾	133⅞
4,720...American Tobacco.	78⅝	80¼	77¾	77⅞
10...At., T. & S. F....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
100...At., T. & S. F. pf..	25	25	24¾	24¾
150...Brooklyn R. T....	30	30¼	30	30¼
60...Bay State Gas.....	12½	12½	12½	12½
1,880...Chicago Gas	95	95¼	94⅝	94⅝
4,510...Chi., R. I. & Pac..	75¼	75¾	74⅝	75
4,850...Chi., Bur. & Qy....	85½	86¼	83⅝	85⅝
7,440...Chi., Mil. & St. P..	85⅛	85⅝	84¾	84¾
2,020...C., St. P., M. & O..	65	65⅝	64⅞	65¼
400...Central of N. J.....	86¾	87	86¼	86¼
50...Chi. & Northwest..	117⅛	117⅜	117⅛	117⅜
20...Del. & Hudson....	112½	112½	112½	112½
130...General Electric..	34½	34¾	34	34¼
1,030...Louis. & Nash.....	50¾	50⅞	50¾	50⅞
150...Manhattan	90⅝	90⅝	90¼	90⅜
50...N. Y. Central.....	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101⅜
110...National Lead.....	30⅝	30⅞	30¼	30⅞
20...N. Y., Sus. & W...	18½	18½	18½	18½
100...N. Y., S. & W. pf..

GAS COMPANIES COMBINED

The New Central Union Acquires the Charter and Plant of the Old Central.

MAY CONTROL THE NORTHERN

Reports of a Liberal Policy Toward Consumers—The Price of the Stock Purchased Rumored to be 215—Sharp Advances.

The incorporation at Albany of the Central Union Gas Company of New York, with a capital of $3,500,000, was fully explained yesterday. H. B. Hollins & Co. were agents in the purchase of the Central Gas Light Company in the interest of the New York and East River Gas Company. The new company will acquire the charter and plant of the Central, and operations will be in harmony with and in the interest of the East River Company.

Of the scheme Hollins & Co. said yesterday: "The Central Union Gas Company was not incorporated to be used as a club in speculation, but to do business. The organization will be effected in a few days. The Central Union has purchased the stock of the Central Gas Light Company. The interests of the New York and East River Gas Company will be those of the new company. The transactions give the lie to reports of consolidation between the East River and the Consolidated gas companies. But there was never a basis in fact for such a rumor."

The Central Gas Light Company had a capital of $500,000, and, while paying small dividends, expanded its plant and fully equipped its district, South Westchester. Its plant is at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. W. R. Beal was its President. The New York and East River Gas Company has a capital of $10,000,000. It was incorporated in 1894. Its gas is made at Ravenswood, L. I., and passes through a tunnel 2,561 feet long to East Seventy-first Street. August Belmont is its President.

Likely to Absorb a Rival.

It is likely that the Central Union will acquire control of a rival, the Northern Gas Light Company of the Twenty-fourth Ward. John S. Bush is its President. Its capital is $125,000. The combined companies would control the gas service of the territory north of the Harlem River, if the Standard Gas Light Company did not come into the field through a main which was carried under the Harlem River several years ago. Russell Sage is President of this company.

Gas securities were influenced by the change in control of the Central Gas Light Company. East River common made a net advance of 4 and the preferred one of 5¼. Consolidated Gas advanced 2¼.

What the Central Union Company and the East River Company will do in Greater New York can only be guessed at. As to New York below the Harlem the opinion in Wall Street was that, working in harmony, the companies would be aggressive to rivals and generous to the public. In what is known as the annexed district the Central and Northern have recognized good customers by giving lower rates. The general rate was $1.20 a thousand feet, but there was this sliding scale of discount: From 1,000 to 10,000 feet, 5 cents per 1,000; from 10,000 to 20,000, 7 cents per 1,000; from 20,000 to 100,000, 10 cents per 1,000, and over 100,000, 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

Brooklyn Rumors Revived.

As to Brooklyn, the same rumors that prevailed a year ago were current. One was that the Union Gas Company might appear as friendly in relations with the East River. Another was that soon arrangements might be made to furnish gas for companies other than the East River to distribute Brunswood through the tunnel. With the present competition it was considered certain that the price of gas would continue as it is or be lower.

What price was paid for the stock of the Central Gas Light Company by the East River Company was not made public. Gossip put it at 215. It has paid 8 per cent since 1895. The company had $220,000 out in certificates of indebtedness at 6 per cent.

The certificate of incorporation of the Central Union Gas Company was filed yesterday at the County Clerk's office at White Plains.

Consolidation Rumor Denied.

The Secretary of the East River Company told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter yesterday that he had never even heard the matter of a union of the East River and Consolidated Gas Companies discussed, and that he knew nothing of any such proposed combination. He did not know whether or not the Consolidated people had been buying East River stock, but he was confident that the East River Company was not contemplating a combination. While he believed it would be a good thing if the gas companies in all the cities to combine, he did not think it could ever be brought to pass.

The story of consolidation was based on recent advances in the prices of the stocks of both companies.

"BEN" WREDE'S FATE KNOWN.

Bled to Death from a Cut in the Canadian Mica Country.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 15.—At last the fate of "Ben" Wrede is known. The last information of him was on March 10, 1896, when he left Fort Graham, Findlay River, on a prospecting trip. The news just received stated that about the end of February a party of roaming Sikinez Indians found Wrede's camp. He had been cutting wood, and cut his foot, and evidently either bled to death or died from exhaustion. The Indians buried his body on the spot, taking papers which fully identified him to the Hudson Bay factory at Fort Graham, 100 miles southeast from the spot where the remains were found. Wrede was a native of Germany, and came to this country many years ago and settled in Victoria, where he made considerable money in the hotel business. He left for the desolate mica country two years ago.

DISEASE IN A SWEATSHOP.

Two Cases of Scarlet Fever in a Workroom in Brooklyn.

ALBANY, July 15.—State Factory Inspector O'Leary is in receipt of a report from one of his deputies working in the sweating district in Brooklyn to the effect that he had discovered two cases of scarlet fever in a tenement house where ready-made clothing was being manufactured.

The Inspector found two children ill with the disease in the place visited, and also reports that he found sixty-two pairs of trousers in the room which was used as a workshop by the tenants.

The Deputy Inspector quarantined the articles of clothing found there by attaching to each the tenement house tag, authorized by law to be used for that purpose, and then turned the case over to the Board of Health.

Under the law the Board of Health has power to condemn and destroy such articles if in their judgment the case deserves such treatment.

INCREASE IN EXECUTIONS.

40 Deaths in the Chair Against 230 for All Previous Years.

ALBANY, July 15.—The Superintendent of State Prisons has completed statistics showing the number of executions for murder that have taken place in New York since its creation as a State. Since the present law took effect in 1890, forty persons have died in the electric chair, while from the creation of the State until that date there were but 230 hangings in all the counties.

In other words, there has been an increase in executions of over 200 per cent. a year as compared with the number during the preceding 100 years.

Charles N. Baker, Chief Clerk in the Prison Department, said to-day that the increase, in his opinion, was due to the fact that juries, believing in the humanity of the present system, are more liable to convict, and also that the place of execution, being removed from the county where the criminal is known, there is less likelihood of securing Executive clemency.

BENHAM MURDER TRIAL.

Defense Attempts to Show That Alleged Victim Was Addicted to the Use of Morphine.

BATAVIA, N. Y., July 15.—The taking of evidence for the defense in the Benham wife murder trial was continued here to-day. Mrs. Benham, the mother of the defendant, in testifying regarding her daughter-in-law, said: "Florence was always hateful about taking her medicine. She said she wanted only Dr. Townsend's medicine, because that would make her have a good long sleep. I have seen her get up from the bed when she was in this drowsy condition and get a powder from a small box." Other evidence on the same line was given in an attempt to show that the woman alleged to have been murdered was addicted to the use of morphine.

William Smith testified to May Wiard's visit to Benham's house in October with her brother. He said none of the party was drunk except Coachman Klein. At no time during the visit were Miss Wiard and Benham alone together. On cross-examination he said Mrs. Benham was in South Byron on the date of Miss Wiard's visit.

Fred Andrews, the liveryman, who took Benham and a girl to Akron, was called to the stand and Miss Wiard's picture was handed him.

"Is that the picture of the woman who was with Benham at Akron?" asked Mr. Mackey.

"No, it is not," he answered.

The proprietors of the two hotels at Akron were recalled and both swore that May Wiard was not the girl Benham had with him at their places.

Charles M. Gibson, an Oak Orchard hotel keeper, testified that the relations between Mr. and Mrs. Benham appeared to be friendly.

After several other witnesses had given testimony as to the friendly relations existing between Benham and his wife, William C. Watson was called to the stand. Mr. Watson is the lawyer who was retained by Benham and afterward ostensibly threw up the case. The witness testified that while he was acting as counsel for Benham he had talked with Frank Klein regarding the case, and Klein had said to him that he knew nothing unfavorable to the prisoner. Mrs. Prentis had also made a similar remark to him.

Benham's counsel, Mr. Mackey, then announced that he had no further evidence to offer excepting that of the medical experts, and as he wished to consult with these experts as to hypothetical questions, he asked for an adjournment until morning, which was granted.

FALSE EXCISE MEN CAUGHT.

Liquor Dealers Blackmulled—Three Arrests in Long Island City.

ALBANY, July 15.—It is not an uncommon occurrence throughout the State for persons to pose as special excise agents or exployes of the Excise Department, with a view of blackmailing liquor dealers. Few complaints against these blackmailers, however, have been made to the Excise Department, and therefore no cases of this kind have been taken to the courts.

State Excise Commissioner Lyman is in receipt of a communication to-day to the effect that three persons giving their names as Sam Simpson of New York, John Wells of Brooklyn, and Thomas Green of New York have been arrested on complaint of Frank Becker of Long Island City for having bunkoed him out of $15 by representing themselves as special excise agents and selling him tickets to an alleged picnic for the benefit of special agents.

It is alleged that they also attempted to sell tickets to others on the same representation. The State Commissioner of Excise says that he will take especial pains to follow this matter up and see that the persons accused are properly punished.

Occidental Hotel Not Sold.

At the Occidental Hotel yesterday evening a story that the house had changed hands was denied. It was stated, however, that negotiations for its purchase had been going on since July 1, two parties bidding for it, but so far nothing had resulted.

The sight of the present proprietor, C. L. Chase, is failing, therefore he is anxious to dispose of the property.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Appointments to the army and assignments to corps and regiments, to date from June 11 are made with respect to cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, as follows:

Additional Second Lieutenants, Corps of Engineers—William D. Connor, John C. Oakes, Louis C. Wolf, Henry S. Morgan, Sherwood A. Cheney, Frederick W. Altstaetter, Harley B. Ferguson.

Additional Second Lieutenants, Artillery Arm.—Robert S. Abernethy, to the Third Artillery, Edwin O. Sarratt to Third Artillery, Albert L. Bovey to the Fourth Artillery, Bertram C. Gilbert to the First Artillery, Lawrence S. Miller to the Fourth Artillery, Winfield S. Overton, Jr., to the First Artillery, Mervyn C. Buckey to the Fifth Artillery.

Additional Second Lieutenants, Cavalry Arm.—Francis H. Pope to the Second Cavalry, Matthew E. Hanna to the Fourth Cavalry, George E. Mitchell to the Second Cavalry, Pierce E. Murphy to the Fourth Cavalry, Frederick T. Arnold to the Sixth Cavalry, James N. Munro to the First Cavalry, Earle D. Pearce to the Fifth Cavalry, William S. Valentine to the Tenth Cavalry, Henry C. Smither to the Eighth Cavalry, Roy B. Harper to the Seventh Cavalry, Thomas A. Roberts to the First Cavalry, Edgar A. Sirmyer to the Sixth Cavalry, Frank R. McCoy to the Eighth Cavalry, Chalmers G. Hall to the Fifth Cavalry, Clarence R. Day to the Seventh Cavalry, Willard H. McCormack to the Ninth Cavalry, Seth M. Milliken to the Third Cavalry, John C. Raymond to the Third Cavalry.

Additional Second Lieutenats, Infantry Arm.—Charles D. Roberts to the Seventeenth Infantry, John K. Moore to the Seventh Infantry, Frederick E. Johnston to the First Infantry, Claude H. Miller to the Eighteenth Infantry, Harold B. Fiske to the Fourteenth Infantry, Arthur S. Conklin to the Twenty-first Infantry, John H. Hughes to the Seventeenth Infantry, George W. Helms to the Twenty-second Infantry, Rufus E. Longan to the Eighteenth Infantry, Frank M. Savage to the Fifth Infantry, Thomas T. Frissell to the Twenty-third Infantry, Edward A. Roche to the Twenty-first Infantry, William M. Fassett to the Fourth Infantry, Henry M. Dichmann to the Twenty-second Infantry, Harold Dorey to the Twenty-third Infantry, George F. Baltzell to the Twelfth Infantry, Benjamin M. Koehler to the Seventh infantry, James F. Brady to the Thirteenth Infantry, Hugh La F. Applewhite to the Fifteenth Infantry, Edgar T. Conley to the Fifteenth Infantry, Roderick L. Carmichael to the Eleventh Infantry, Harry G. Bishop to the Nineteenth Infantry, Henry Abbot to the Twentieth Infantry, Andrew Moses to the Eleventh Infantry, Edgar T. Collins to the Eighth Infantry, Fred A. Pearce to the Sixteenth Infantry, Seaborn G. Chiles to the Twelfth Infantry, Lyman M. Welch to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Thomas Q. Ashburn to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Sam F. Bottoms to the Tenth Infantry, Warren S. Barthe to the Ninth Infantry, John G. Workizer to the Second Infantry, Willard D. Newbill to the Fifth Infantry, Charles H. Bridges to the Sixth Infantry, Harold E. Cloke to the Third Infantry.

The officers named will report at their proper stations Sept. 30.

Navy.

Ensign J. F. Hubbard is ordered to the Terror Aug. 1.

Acting Carpenter C. S. Taylor is ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

Assistant Paymaster Joseph Fyffe is ordered to the Annapolis, July 20.

Lieut. W. H. Driggs is ordered to the Naval Intelligence Office, July 19.

Ensign A. B. Hoff is detached from the Terror, Aug. 1, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Ensign F. H. Clark is detached from the Cushing and ordered to Bristol for duty with the Dupont.

Ensign J. T. Tompkins is detached from the Massachusetts, July 19, and ordered to the Annapolis, July 20.

Ensign W. V. Pratt is detached from the Naval Academy, July 18, and ordered to the Annapolis, July 20.

Ensign H. J. Ziegemeir is detached from the torpedo station, July 18, and ordered to the Annapolis, July 20.

Acting Carpenter J. A. O'Connor is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Commander J. J. Hunker is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to command the Annapolis, July 20.

Acting Carpenter J. T. S. Miller's orders detaching him from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordering him to the Minneapolis are revoked.

Commander W. Swift is detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, July 19, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard as ordnance officer, July 20.

Lieut. G. W. Mentz is detached as Assistant Inspector, Third Lighthouse District, and ordered to the Annapolis, July 20, as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander F. M. Wise's orders to command the Standish are revoked, and Lieut. A. McCrackin's orders detaching him from command of the Standish are revoked.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dull Day Among Brokers—Transactions in the Auction Room.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Henry W. Schloman, to Meyer Hecht, for about $45,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 49 West Eighty-seventh Street, 21 by 60 by 102.

M. L. Henry has sold for a Mrs. Curtin, for $4,600, the two-story frame dwelling 2,343 Morris Avenue, 50 by 105; also, for J. J. Murphy, for $5,000, the dwelling 1,990 Bathgate Avenue, 18 by 83.

George Crocker has taken title to the four and five story buildings 70 Broadway, extending through to 15 New Street. The consideration is $450,000, for $350,000 of which Mr. Crocker gives a mortgage on the property purchased. This parcel is only a portion of a much larger plot, including all the ground between the buildings of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and the Union Trust Company, for the purchase of which contracts were signed several months ago. Since then plans have been filed with the Building Department for a nineteen-story building, to occupy this entire plot. At the offices of Price, McCormick & Co., the firm of which Mr. Crocker is a special partner, it could not be learned whether he intends to complete the proposed purchase or whether he will build on the site already bought.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louis Eickwort, for $31,950, the plot, Jefferson Avenue, west side, 120.5 feet south of King's Bridge Road, runs south 900 by west 182.8 by north 115.3 by west 17.4 by north 484.9 by east 200.

Peter F. Meyer & Co., sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob S. Carvalho, for $5,350, the three-story frame dwelling, with store, 1,036 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 77.8.

Strong & Ireland sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, Joseph P. O'Donnell, for $600, the vacant strip northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Washington Avenue, 100 by 1.6.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, 247 West Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 170 feet east of West End Avenue, 18 by 100, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $728; subject to other mortgages, $15,000.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 409 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $17,745.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 65 feet east of Third Avenue, for a two-story brick office building, 40 by 24.11, Union Railroad Company, owner; Attilio Pasquini of Albany, N. Y., architect and builder; cost, $7,000.

No. 15 West Forty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick dwelling, 25 by 74.4, Dr. M. A. Starr of 22 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; R. H. Robertson of 160 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

Eighty-second Street, south side, 99.11 feet east of Park Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 88.3, Mary Cotter of 678 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 194 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 83.4 by 85.3, Rosa Wiederman of 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Richard R. Davis of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $105,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 75 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a one-story brick storage house, 37.6 by 199.10, J. S. Cram of 5 East Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, lessee; John Brandt, of 1,503 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

Victor Street, west side, 200 feet south of Morris Avenue, a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 23.6 by 17, Frank Lotz of Van Nest, owner; Chris F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 118 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 29.7 by 84, John H. Metzler of 1,072 Tremont Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alterations.

No. 314 Tenth Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel and meeting rooms, F. J. Markham of 123 West Twenty-third Street, owner; W. H. C. Hornum of 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 295 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store, Margaret Gramer of 295 Eighteenth Street, owner; M. B. B. Ferdon of 1,335 Broadway, architect; cost, $600.

Twenty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Ninth Avenue, to a three-story brick hotel, K. B. Coffey, premises, owner; Julius Munkwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

Seventeenth Street, north side, 228.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, extends through to Eighteenth Street, to a four-story brick stable and storage house, John Glass, Jr., of 432 West Twenty-third Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $85,000.

No. 332 West Eighteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, Anna M. Jarvis and others, owners; W. A. and F. E. Conover of 253 Broadway, builders; cost, $500.

An Entire Block Changes Hands.

The executrix and trustees of the late Samuel E. Lyon have given title to the Colored Home and Hospital, for a consideration of $40,000, to the block bounded by Concord and Wales Avenues, One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets. The property is free of any incumbrance, and the deed transferring the property was perfected a few days ago and filed yesterday in the Register's office.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, July 15.

ANDERSON AV, centre line, 23.3 ft n of 164th St, 64.10x19.10x41.5x25.10x25; Wilmot Johnson and wife to John Hone.. $10

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 193.3 ft n e of Burnside Av, 25x100; Henry C. Wyand to William Valentin and wife.. 1

BARKER AV, e s, 206.6 ft n of Elizabeth St, 33.4x125x33x125; Richard M. Henry, referee, to Adam E. Schatz.. 25

BROOME ST, 508, 22x80; George Moore to John L. Simmons.. 1

CONVENT AV, e s, 25 ft n of 148th St, 16.11x85; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to Eleanor Snyder.. 3,000

DELANCEY ST, 186 and 188, 43x84.5; Henry Roth and another to Mary Berkowitz.. 1

DELANCEY ST, s w corner of Ridge St, 75x50; Henry Roth and another to Mary Berkowitz.. 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 175 ft n of 161st St, 150x125; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Fernando Baltes.. 21,250

EAST BROADWAY, s s, Lot 133, map of Hendrick Ruigers Rose, R. Stratton to Emanuel Glauber.. 1

FORD ST, s s, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 50x107.6x50x109.6; also 183d St, n s, 325 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100.10x25x109.9; Isaac L. Dunn and wife to William E. Brooker.. 1,200

FORSYTH ST, 15, John F. Martin and others to William Kuhlberg and another.. 1

GREENE AV, e s, 101 ft s 5th St, 18x100; Porte V. Ransom, referee, to Henry G. K. Heath.. 2,900

LEXINGTON AV, 1,473, 25x84; Frank L. Downing to Julia A. Downing.. 1

LOT 381, Block L, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose and wife to Charles Knauf.. 600

LOTS 67 and 68, map of part of Morris Stebbins's property of Morrisania and West Farms; William W. Strouse and wife to Archibald Rogers.. 1

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner of 114th St, 100.11x95; David R. Todd to John R. Todd.. 10

NELSON AV, w s, 170.6 ft n of Devoe St, 25x93.11x25x99.3; Mary L. Hynes to John Monaghan.. 1,075

PARK AV, n w corner of 107th St, 100.11x17; Fanny Horowitz to George F. Anger.. 1

PART OF LOT 102, map of Morrisania, on Clinton Av, 26x112; Richard Darcy, administrator, to Edward J. Butler.. 1

TINTON AV, e s, 181.11 ft n of Kelly St, 40x125x irregular; John J. Duffy to Gerald Donnelly.. 1

WHITE ST, 42, n s, 25x100; Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and others to Marietta Wilsey.. 1

WHITE ST, 42, n s, 25x100; Marietta Wilsey to Peter McDonnell.. 1

WILLIS AV, n w corner of 139th St, 50x73; Ferdinand Kurzman and wife to William Schmuitz and wife.. 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 75th St, 57.2x120; Henry R. Hoyt and wife to Lamon V. Harkness.. 1,000

7TH ST, 72 and 74, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x90.10; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser.. 1

7TH ST, 94, s s, 91.6 ft e of 1st Av, 21.5x90.10; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser.. 10

10TH ST, 263 East, 25x94.8; Arthur A. Stillwell and wife to Diedrich Gronholz.. 31,000

13TH ST, n s, 220 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Mary Kelly.. 15,100

13TH ST, 381 East; Julia Fay to Mary E. Benson.. 1

17TH ST, 19 West, 25x92; Jeremiah W. Dimick, Jr., and another to Therese D. Browning.. 12,702

27TH ST, 519 West, 25x98.9; Emily Noble to Mary B. Schramm.. 10

29TH ST, 226 West, 16.8x68.8x16.8x68.5; John J. Duffy to Gerald Donnelly.. 1

36TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Theresa Dachtera to Heinrich J. Steenack.. 19,750

37TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9; Bernard Campbell to George Whiteside.. 6,700

47TH ST, n s, 550 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Susan A. Ludin and another to Henry E. Stevens and another.. 1

54TH ST, 408 East; George F. Anger and wife to Fanny Horowitz.. Exchange

65TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 16x100.5; Louis Pincus to Moses L. Olenik, ½ part.. 1

77TH ST, s s, 270 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; Robert McCafferty and others to Elizabeth Law.. 1

80TH ST, 121 West, 18x102.2; Edward Jacobs, referee, to James J. Bennett.. 5,000

83TH ST, Lots 206 and 207, map of Harlem Commons, except part taken for widening Lexington Av; 85th St, s s, 96.11 ft e of 4th Av, 40.11x102.2; John Fettretch and wife to Ann McIntosh.. 25,000

94TH ST, 133 West, 16x100.8; Rose E. Drummond to Samuel Moorhouse.. 17,000

97TH ST, n s, 182.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.6x100.11; Mary M. Kelly to Mary B. Schramm.. 1

104TH ST, 122 East, 20x half block; Louis Engel and wife to the trustees of the Presbytery of New York.. 8,000

114TH ST, 302 West, 26x100.11; Treasury Corporation Co-operative Savings and Loan Association to Lizzie M. Rayne.. 27,000

119TH ST, 356 West; Morris Gonsenheim and wife to Hannah Eckstein.. 1

120TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Solomon Leichter and wife to Hannah Ellinger.. 1

123D ST, n s, 162.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; Joseph A. Carey and others to Hattie E. Hart.. 1

125TH ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 100x49.10; Michael C. O'Brien, as executor, to Margaret Thompson.. 1

138D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Charles Levy and wife to Bernhard Malnzer.. 1

184TH ST, n s, 366.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11; Daniel B. Butler to Solomon Leichter.. 1

141ST ST, n s, Concord Av, e s, 142d St, s s, and Wales Av, w s, block; Annie C. Lyon and others, executors, to the Colored Home and Hospital.. 40,000

Recorded Leases.

BLUMENSTOCK, Leon, to Louis F. Hettler; 521 9th Av, 6 9-12 years.. $2,252

HANF, Emma, to Robert W. Jackson; 115 and 117 East 14th St, four upper floors, 3 years 9 months.. 3,500

LIVINGSTON, Herman, to Samuel Weinberg; 2,428 8th Av, store, &c., 3 years.. 960

SCHELL, Philip L., and another, executors, to Mary E. Griffin; 258 Spring St, store, &c., 4 10-12 years.. 900, 1,200

STOLTS, Jonas, to Julius W. Stolts, as Vice President of J. & J. W. Stolts; 191 and 193 Chrystie St, 10 years.. 4,500

STOLTS, Jonas, to Julius W. Stolts, as Vice President of J. & J. W. Stolts; 205 and 207 Elizabeth St, 10 years.. 4,000

STOLTS, Jonas, to Julius W. Stolts, as Vice President of J. & J. W. Stolts; 227 Bowery, 10 years.. 4,500

TURNEY, Sarah B., to Emma Hanf; 115 and 117 East 14th St, 10 years.. 6,500

WHITMORE, Joseph, to Morris Weinstraub; 22 Allen St, 6 years.. 825

Recorded Mortgages.

BALL, Emma K. and Samuel R., to Matilda E. Goodwin, trustee, &c.; w s of West End Av, 69 ft n of 78th St, 3 years.. 17,000

BALTES, Fernando, to Citizens' Savings Bank of New York; w s of Eagle Av, 175 ft n of 161st St, 3 years.. 17,500

BENNETT, James J., to Selma Wallach; n s of 80th St, 144 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.. 5,000

BENSON, Mary E., to Julia Fay; 331 East 13th St, 3 years.. 7,000

COOPER, Mary P., to the New York Savings Bank; 531 3d Av, 1½ years.. 8,500

DELANEY, James, to the Cook & Bernheimer Company; n w corner of 172d St and Audubon Av, demand.. 2,000

D'AURIA, Gennaquale, to Harry P. Rose; Lot 312, Block I, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 240

DICKSON, Sarah J., and others to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; part of number 161, map of Village of Morrisania, 1 year.. 6,000

DOWNING, Frank L., to William R. Walker and others, trustees, &c., of Thomas Lewis; 1,473 Lexington Av, 3 years.. 18,000

FAWCETT, Isabel, to Henrietta M. Carter; e s of Bathgate Av, 186.9 ft s of 179th St, 2 years.. 250

FUSSNER, William, and wife to Frances J. Spieler; 265 Avenue A, demand.. 525

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Polstein, and wives to Catharine A. F. Casanova; 15 Forsythe St, 5 years.. 30,000

GAEHLER, Henry, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 346, Block J, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years.. 135

GALLAGHER, James, and wife to Mary McGurl; s e corner of Main and Grant Sts, 24th Ward, 2 years.. 1,000

GIORDANO, Tommasso, and wife to Thomas O'Connor; n s of Hopewell Av, 343 ft n e of Samuel St, 5 years.. 2,500

GLAUBER, Emanuel and Sigmund, to Rosa R. Stratton; s s of East Broadway, Lot 133, map of the estate of Hendrick Ruigers, 2 years.. 8,000

GRONHOLZ, Diedrich, to Arthur A. Stillwell; 263 East 10th St, 5 years.. 7,000

HART, Hattie E., to Elizabeth V. Hitchcock; s s of 124th St, 162.6 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years.. 4,500

HAUSER, Gottlob, and wife to Magdalena Endholz and George Spengler and wife; 876 East 153th St, 3 years.. 2,500

HAUSER, Gottlob, and wife to John C. Handte; 878 East 135th St, 3 years.. 2,500

HEATH, Henry G. K., to Caroline S. C. Salzer; e s of Green Lane, or Av, 101 ft s of proposed 5th St, 8 years.. 2,500

HOLBROOK, Anna C., and others to New York Security and Trust Company; 25 West 17th St and 20 West 18th St, 3 years.. 65,000

KELLY, Mary, to Agnes M. Mott; n e s of 13th St, 220 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years.. 8,000

KOSTER, Henry C., and wife to Henry B. Anderson; e s of Washington Av, 64.11 ft s of 167th St, 3 years.. 7,000

LAMMERS, Mary, to Louis A. Fahs; Lot 94, map of the village of Morrisania, 3 years.. 2,000

LAMOTT, Mary P., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 283 and 284, Block H, amended map of the property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years.. 286

LITHGOW, George W., and wife to Caroline Graham and Mary E. McKimmin; s s of 5th St, 255 ft e of Avenue D, Unionport, demand.. 3,000

McBRIDE, Thomas, and Josephine Renner, as guardian, &c., to the Bank Clerks' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lots 40 and 41, part, map of the property of William O. Giles, 24th Ward, installments.. 2,800

McCAULEY, Patrick and Thomas, to Henry DeF. Weekes; s s of 39th St, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.. 4,000

McCAULEY, Patrick and Thomas, to Henry DeF. Weekes; s s of 39th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.. 4,000

MAYNE, Charles, and wife to Amelia A. Gunther, another, executors, &c., of Godfrey Gunther; e s of Lenox Av, 21 ft s of 121st St, 5 years.. 10,000

MOOREHOUSE, Samuel, to Rose E. Drummond; 133 West 94th St, 3 years.. 5,000

NEHLER, Justus, and wife to Edward Oberndorf and another, trustees, &c., of Julius Oberndorf;; w s of 3d Av, 25.11 ft n of 100th St, 3 years.. 5,000

PETZOLDT, L. Bernard, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 344, Block J, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years.. 135

PITTMAN, Mary J., to Mary J. Kissam; 413 West 47th St, 3 years.. 21,000

POOLE, Thomas R., to George E. Poole; n s of 87th St, 150 ft e of West End Av, 1 year.. 10,000

REDDY, Thomas, and wife to Levinia McC. Stoever; 617 East 158th St, 3 years.. 2,600

ROMKEY, Catherine, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 409 and 410, Block M, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years.. 205

SALZ, Adolph, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; n s of 131st St, 308 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years.. 8,000

SCHADT, Peter, to Henry Knoblock and wife; n s of 80th St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.. 13,000

SCHMULTS, William, and wife to Ferdinand Kurzman; n w corner Willis Av and 139th St, 2 years.. 5,000

SEITZ, William, to Muscatine Sash and Door Company; 142d St, s s, extends from 3d to Alexander Av, (secures notes.).. 1,722

THOMPSON, Margaret, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 125th St, 1 year.. 4,000

TODD, John R., to Citizens' Savings Bank of New York; s e corner of Manhattan Av and 114th St, 1 year.. 140,000

TOMPKINS, Kittie N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 329 West 87th St, 5 years.. 10,000

TOWNSEND, Sherman B., and wife to Emily A. Watson; 235 to 239 William St, and 12 Pine St, 3 years.. 50,000

VALENTIN, William and Emma, to Henry C. Wyand; n w s of Anthony Av, 193.2 ft n e of Burnside Av, 1 year.. 500

VAN LEEUWEN, Benjamin, and wife to James A. Roosevelt and another, trustees; s s of 86th St, 171.8 ft w of Park Av, 5 years.. 28,000

VON BEESTEN, Frederick, and wife to Marie L. Thiede; s s of Greene Av, 200 ft w of Mapes Av, 5 years.. 1,200

WESTING, D. A. W. Theodor, and wife to Emma Archer and Emma Paul; s s of 44th St, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years.. 10,000

WIELANDT, Michael, and wife and John Roth and wife to Lena Keck; w s of St. Ann's Av, 25 ft n of 137th St, 5 years.. 15,000

WISE, Frank E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 113th St, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year.. 2,800

Assignments of Mortgages.

BESSON, Samuel A., to James W. McElhinney.. $2,000

DAVIES, Julien T., Jr., to Richard W. Stevenson, trustee.. 504

DODGE, Mary, to Jacob Secker.. 1,500

DONNELLY, Gerald, to John J. Duffy.. ..

KINGSLAND, Cornelius F., to Jane A. Townsend.. 40,000

McCAFFREY, Margaret A., to Jesse P. Whiton-Stuart.. 10,000

POOLE, George E., to Timothy Donovan.. 10,000

POTTER, Frederick G., to Eugene C. Potter.. 10,000

RINGE, Charles A., to Meta S. W. Ringe.. Nom.

ROSE, Hudson P., to Mary A. Myers.. 240

ROSE, Hudson P., to Mary A. Myers.. 2 5

ROSE, Hudson P., to Mary A. Myers.. 133

ROSE, Hudson P., to Harriet A. Shepperd.. 286

ROSE, Hudson P., to Sarah M. Brown.. 135

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Richard M. Hoe and another, trustees.. 85,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Joseph A. Nones.. 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Williford Dayton.. 7,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON, ST, 227; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer against Wolf Fein and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, E. Arnstein.

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, e s, 25.6 ft s of 118th St, 25x100; the National Academy of Design against Ida L. Jenkins and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, Lee & Lee.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 91st St, 65.8 110x irregular; 91st St, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 40x100.8; Madison Av, n w corner of 81st St, 49.7x95; 18th St, n s, 184.4 ft w of 5th Av, 50.8x92, and a plot in Brooklyn; William H. Leach against William J. Merritt and others, (to declare lien;) attorney, A. G. N. Vermilya.

30TH ST, 531 West; George C. Blanke against Frederick O. Ketcham and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Blanke.

39TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Adele Heilshorn against Helena Undutsch and others, (to set aside deeds;) attorney, F. B. Chedsey.

46TH ST, n s, 304 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Emily D. Sumner against Martha E. Clark and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorneys, J. C. Gulick.

112TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of 1st Av, 30x100.11; Miln P. Palmer, trustee, &c., against Pasquale Altieri and others, (to foreclose mortgage;) attorney, H. McWilliams.

112TH

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIMETABLE.

8:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

8:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R.R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ. LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y., G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:45 P. M., 7:25 A. M., 11:10 P. M.

STEVENS'S HOUSE, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N. Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:30 P. M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

WHITEFACE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 7:46 P. M.; 7:25 A.M, 11:10 P. M.

LAKESIDE INN, —Lv. N.Y. 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A. M., 10:55 P. M.

NORTHWOOD'S INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 P.M; ar 7:30 PM 7:10 AM, 10:55 PM.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv.NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P.M., 7:10 A.M, 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE, —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P.M., 6:37 A.M., 10:32 P.M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N.Y., 7:50 A.M., 6:25 P.M; ar. 8:15 P.M.; 7:55 A.M., 11:40 P.M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:40 A. M.

ADIRONDACKS.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N. Y., on LAKE MASSAWEPIE, in the heart of the Adirondacks; 9 hours from N. Y. City; Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Driving, Hunting, Fishing, &c. SPECIAL RATES for JUNE, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER. Desirably located cottages to rent. For information, &c., address CHARLES E. LELAND, Manager, P. O. Massawepie, N. Y., or FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Square, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN, STAR LAKE, **ADIRONDACKS.** P. O. Oswegatchie, N. Y. In the heart of Adirondacks; 3,200 feet above sea level; good boating and boats; splendid trout fishing; grand scenery; sure, quick relief from hay fever; new hotel, lighted by electricity; open fireplaces; fine orchestra; telephone station; accommodates 250; easy of access; rates moderate; send for descriptive pamphlet. INGLEHART & BROWN, Props.

ROCKY POINT INN, Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. PICTURESQUE AND POPULAR. OPEN JUNE 15. For illustrated folder, &c., address ROCKY POINT INN CO., OLDFORGE, N. Y.

Long Island.

Argyle Hotel, BABYLON, L. I.

Now open. Situated on Great South Bay, 50 minutes from New York. Private lake. Private theatre. Casino. Every amusement. Boating, fishing, and bathing. Full orchestra. Table a feature. For particulars apply to CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Mgr. GUY EDWARDS, Prop.

Romantic Moriches, on South Side of Long Island. HOTEL BROOKLYN, CENTER MORICHES, LONG ISLAND. A model Summer resort, ALWAYS COOL situated on Great South Bay, overlooking the ocean; surf and still water bathing; fine sailing; ideal roads for bicycling and driving; handsomely appointed and select family hotel; capacity over 250; perfect cuisine; pure water; ballroom; orchestra; dancing; two hours from New York; terms reasonable, send for illustrated booklet. GEO. E. HALLOCK, President.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

SWEPT BY OCEAN BREEZES.

"Long Island," an illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 115, 950, 1,315 Broadway; ticket offices foot of East 34th St. and James Slip, foot New Chambers St., New York; 333 Fulton St., Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send (5) cents in stamps for "Long Island," or (2) cents for "Summer Homes," to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New York.

Manhattan Beach Oriental Hotel

Now Open. T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER. See Time Table Excursion Column. Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

BRIGHTON BEACH HOTEL.

NOW OPEN.

Half hour from New York, via Brooklyn Bridge and Kings County Elevated Road, direct to the hotel. 200 first-class rooms. European plan, $1.50 per day and upward. American plan, $3 per day and upward; two persons in one room, $35 per week and upward. Under management of F. THEO. WALTON.

EXPRESS TRAINS THIS SUMMER TO AND FROM AMITYVILLE, L. I. HOTEL NEW POINT, 30 miles from New York; OPENS JUNE 24. Always cool; 150 feet from Great South Bay; table and service of the best; electric lights; rooms with private baths. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN; good roads for bicycling; man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Reasonable terms. E. HATHAWAY.

FIRE ISLAND SURF HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

Tickets will be sold and baggage checked or expressed from New York via Bay Shore, instead of Babylon, as heretofore. Steamboat connects at Bay Shore for Fire Island with 8:20 and 10:50 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. trains daily from East 34th St., N. Y., via Long Island R. R.

Swept by Ocean Breezes

CLIFTON HOUSE, PATCHOGUE, L. I. Right on water front. A select Family Hotel. Surf and still water bathing, boating, fishing, music; 200 rooms. JENKINS & CLIFTON, Props.

THE BAY VIEW HOUSE.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, (L. I.) N. Y. The most charming resort on the coast; everything in the way of outdoor amusement; prices to suit the times; send for circular. W. M. HAIGHT.

RAULAH HOUSE, PATCHOGUE, L. I.

Under former management; home comforts; surf and still water bathing. GEO. T. RILEY. Open until Oct. 7th.

BAYSIDE INN, Amityville, L. I.

On Great South Bay, 45 minutes from New York; delightfully cool. Terms $7.00 to $10.00 per week. Circular. J. C. BINGHAM, Manager.

Catskill Mountains.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL Catskill Mountains, N. Y.

NOW OPEN. ELEVATION 2,700 FEET. CAPACITY, 1,000 GUESTS. Reached in Four Hours from New York. Trains leave Grand Central Station 9:40, 11:30, and 3:30, (Saturday Special at 1:40, in 3½ hours.) West Shore Station, 11 A. M. and 3:45 P. M. Address W. H. PARKE, Manager.

Mount Airy House, Catskills Mts., now open; for terms, address E. F. Hommel, Saugerties, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

THE CONKLIN, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Delightful location, shaded lawn, spacious verandas, excellent table. Address Mrs. L. G. CONKLIN.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. UNITED STATES HOTEL.

OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCT. 1. ONE OF THE FINEST GOLF LINKS IN THE COUNTRY. For rates and other particulars apply to GAGE & PERRY. Or F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. CONGRESS HALL.

SEASON OF 1897 OPENS JUNE 29. Popular Prices. Three Dollars per day. 600 Rooms, accommodating 1,000 guests. CLEMENT & COX, Proprietors. H. S. CLEMENT, Manager.

Saratoga. The most healthful and attractive Summer resort in the world. THE WINDSOR HOTEL Opens June 1st. Rates, $4 per day and upward. Send for elegantly illustrated souvenir pamphlet. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

THE ALBEMARLE.

Opposite the Windsor Hotel, South Broadway. One of the best locations in town. First-class in all of its appointments. Terms moderate. WM. G. BOGGS.

Miscellaneous.

MIZZEN-TOP HOTEL,

QUAKER HILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y., NOW OPEN. A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL; two hours from New York by Harlem R. R.; 1,200 feet elevation; Post Office address and railroad station, Pawling, N. Y. N. S. HOWE, Manager. Circulars and information of F. H. Scofield, No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. City.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y. First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

NEW JERSEY.

The Allaire, Spring Lake, N. J. Directly on the beach. Remodeled and improved. Now open. E. M. RICHARDSON.

Long Branch.

HOWLAND HOTEL LONG BRANCH, N. J.

OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH. Many improvements added this season. GEO. A. P. KELSEY, Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH. UNITED STATES HOTEL, (OCEAN FRONT.)

Select family and transient hotel; reasonable rates. Illustrated Booklet. Address J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.—Eureka Hotel; no mosquitoes; fine view; modern improvements; excellent table; $10 per week; write for circulars. M. A. BALL, Prop.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WHITE MOUNTAINS. THE WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES.

JEFFERSON, N. H. NOW OPEN. Golf links, with professional greenkeeper. DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager. THE JEFFERSON A select family hotel under control of the Waumbek, now open.

YORK HARBOR, MAINE, HOTEL ALBRACCA.

OPEN JUNE 20TH. For terms, circulars, etc., address ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT. Opens for season June 20. Accommodates 200. Admitted by all to be the most beautiful spot in the Green Mts. Under the management of G. E. TOWNE, late of Hotel Brandon, Brandon, Vt. Address, until June 8, Middlebury, Vt.; later Salisbury, Vt.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE—The highest resort house in Tobyhanna Mtns.; bracing air; steam heat; baths; latest san. sys. J. W. CORNISH, Tobyhanna, Pa.

MEDICAL.

LADIES NEEDING A FEMALE SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857, 217 West 40th St., near Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all Inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Rhode Island and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE.

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 4 P. M. Orchestra on each. Close connection with New England and Central Vermont Railroad trains for all New England points.

FALL RIVER LINE.

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Puritan and Pilgrim. Music by Cohasset Band. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS. "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M. " New York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8 40 " " New York, West 22d St. Pier, 9 " For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill with the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt. Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK, and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

RAMSDELL LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, Newburg, week days (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 3 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M., landing at 133d St., N. R., 9:30 A. M.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.;) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., N. R., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M., connecting with H. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., July 20,	10 AM	Saale, Tu., Aug. 10,	10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jy. 27,	10 AM	Trave, Tu., Au. 17,	10 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 3,	10 AM	Lahn, Tu., Au. 24,	10 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Spree, Sat., Aug. 21, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Barbarossa	Thursday, July 22,		Noon
Koenigin Luise	Thursday, July 29,		Noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold	Thursday, Aug. 5,		Noon
Bremen	Thursday, Aug. 12,		Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, July 24, 10 AM | Werra, Aug. 14, 10 AM
Ems, Aug. 10, 10 AM | Fulda, Aug. 21, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Normannia, Jy. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, A'g. 26, 10 AM
Columbia, Aug. 5, 7 AM | Columbia, Sept. 2, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, A'g. 19, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 7 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Penn'a, July 17, 8 AM | Patria, July 24, 2 PM
First cab., $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.

THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. from NEW YORK JULY 22. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.) Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK....July 21 ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 11
PARIS.....July 28 PARIS.....Aug. 18
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 4 ST. PAUL.....Aug. 25

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Berlin, July 21, noon | Friesland, Aug. 4, noon
Noordland, July 28, noon | Kensington, Au. 11, 3 PM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COOK'S TOURS Round the World.

Two Limited Parties to make a SIX MONTHS' TOUR, Leave Vancouver Sept. 13, San Francisco Oct. 21. EGYPT AND PALESTINE. Special Fall Tour for the HOLY LAND leaves New York Sept. 25. Everything strictly first-class. Illustrated programmes and information from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York. 332 Washington St., Boston; 828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 234 South Clark St., Chicago.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE. LA NORMANDIE, Delonele, Sat., July 17, 10 AM. LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., July 24, 10 AM. Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.

GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY. From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, July 17, noon | Ethiopia, July 31, noon
Circassia, July 24, noon | Anchoria, Aug. 14, noon
City of Rome.....Sept. 11 and Oct. 9

Cabin, City of Rome, $70. Other Strs., $50. Second Cabin to Londonderry, Glasgow, Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35. Steerage Passage: Rome, $23.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50. For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green

WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, July 21, noon | Teutonic, Aug. 18, Noon
Britannic, July 28, Noon | Britannic, Aug. 25, Noon
Majestic, Aug. 4, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon
Germanic, Aug. 11, Noon | Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Campania, Jy. 17, 8 AM | Lucania, Aug. 7, noon
Aurania, July 24, noon | Etruria, Aug. 14, 3 PM
Umbria, July 31, 3 PM | Campania, Aug. 21, 11 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.

S. S. VEENDAM....Saturday, July 17, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM...Saturday, July 24, 10 A. M.

First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

DORIC, via Honolulu.....July 27, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Aug. 17, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Aug. 14, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 7, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver:

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Aug. 2, Oct. 11, Jan. 3
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Aug. 23, Nov. 8, Jan. 31
EMPRESS OF CHINA..Sept. 13, Dec. 6, Feb. 28

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

MIOWERA, Aug. 8. | ARANGI, Aug. 23.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates. For tickets and freight rates apply 332 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS.....Friday, July 16
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, July 20
CHEROKEE.....Friday, July 23
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, July 27

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK. Shortest Sea Trips out of New York. Delightful tours to Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River, foot of Beach St., except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

Trains Leave New York Ft. E. 34th St. (Greenpoint, Brooklyn Island,) week days, 8:20 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:50, (Train "109") 3:50, 4:50 P. M.; Sunday, 9:00, 10:30 A. M., Montauk, 8:20 A. M., (1:40 from Brooklyn only Saturdays only,) 2:50 (Train "109") P. M.; Sundays, 9:20 A. M.

Amagansett, The Hamptons, Sag Harbor, and Moriches, 8:20 A. M., 1:20 Sats. only, (except Sag Harbor,) 4:50 P. M.; Sundays, 9:20 A. M., (1:40 from Brooklyn Saturdays only,) 2:50, (except Moriches,) 3:20, 4:20 P. M.; Sundays, 9:20 A. M.

Patchogue, 7:00, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 4:50 P. M.; Sundays, 9:20 A. M., (1:40 from Brooklyn Saturdays only,) 2:50, (except Moriches,) 3:20, 4:20 P. M.; Sundays, 9:20 A. M.

Babylon, 7:00, 7:50, 8:20, 10:50 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) (1:40 Saturdays only from Brooklyn,) 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 10:00 P. M., (12:00 night Weds. and Sats. only;) Sundays, 8:50, 9:20 A. M., 1:20, 6:20, 8:50, 8:50 P. M.

Wading River, 8:50 A. M., (1:20 Sats. only,) 4:20, 5:20 P. M.; Sundays, 8:50 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

Port Jefferson, Northport, East Station, Huntington, Cold Spring, 8:50, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (1:20 Sats. only,) 4:20, 5:20, 6:50 P. M.; Sundays, 8:50 A. M., 5:20 P. M.

Northport, Huntington, Cold Spring also, 3:20, 6:30 P. M., (12:00 night Saturdays only;) Sunday, 9:50 A. M., 7:20 P. M.

Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Roslyn, 6:50, 8:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Sats. only,) 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 6:50, 10:00 P. M., (12:00 night Weds. and Sats. only,) Sundays, 9:00, 9:50 A. M., 3:50, 5:20, 9:40 P. M.

Long Beach, 6:00, 7:50, 10:00, 10:50 A. M., 1:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 10:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:50, 11:00 A. M., 1:20, 3:00, 3:40, 6:20, 7:20, 8:50, 10:20 P. M.

Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Arverne, Arverne Straiton Av., 6:00, 8:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:20, 3:20, 3:50, 4:20, 4:50, 5:20, 6:50, *6:20, 8:00, 10:00, *11:10 P. M., (12:00 night; Sundays, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:50, 8:50, *10:10 P. M.

Hempstead, 6:40, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 P. M., (12:00 night;) Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 1:50, 3:40, 6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10:10 P. M.

Garden City, 6:40, 8:00, 48:40, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 12:50, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:20, 6:50, 8:00, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night; Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 1:50, 3:40, 6:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10:10 P. M.

*For Rockaway only. †To Garden City, (Hempstead Crossing.)

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty St., daily. CHICAGO, 12 P. M. and 12:15 night. PITTSBURG, 3:30, ex. Sun., 2 Sun., 12:15 night. CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 5 P. M. WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8:00, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, 2:30, (Dining Car,) 4 (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 10, (Dining Car,) 11:30 A. M., (Dining Car,) 2, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6 P. M., 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily. NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 5 P. M. daily.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS. All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo. Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily.. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing-room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED, Daily —24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:45 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS. "All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light. Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 388 and 726 Fulton Sts., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo. Sleeping Car, New York to Bloomville, Sundays only; can be occupied 9:00 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.

B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. †Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.

C.—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A B C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; A10:15, B10:46 A. M.; C3:05 P. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, A10:40, B11:20, C3:28 P. M.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices. C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent. 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortlandt, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West; Pullman Parlor Car, New York to Richfield Springs.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET, VESTIBULED LIMIT

TO HARMONIZE DEMOCRATS

This Was the Only Subject Considered by Mr. Whitney and His Guests.

LOCAL ISSUES THE BASIS

E. Ellery Anderson Says There Can Be No Union on the Chicago Platform—National Questions to be Shunned—Sound Money Men's View.

According to those present at William C. Whitney's dinner at the Metropolitan Club Wednesday night, the only subject discussed was harmony and union among all the Democratic factions in the approaching local campaign. There was no attempt to agree upon a candidate for Mayor, and the interchange of views was confined to the one subject of the best basis for harmonizing all Democrats, so as to present a solid and invincible front to the Republicans and Citizens' Union.

It was tacitly agreed, E. Ellery Anderson said yesterday, that only the best man should be nominated, and that he should be put upon a platform that has not a single Chicago plank, and makes absolutely no reference to the free coinage of silver. This was considered as essential to any scheme of union.

Mr. Anderson, in speaking of the dinner and conference, said:

"It was strenuously insisted by all of us that the only basis of harmony was the obliteration of all National issues. Above all, there was to be no taint of free coinage. That is a question with which we have nothing to do. We must make our fight on local issues, for a local victory, and for local control. We are not entering a National campaign, but one that has to do with New York City. It would be dangerous, therefore, and probably fatal, to attempt to make the fight on other than local issues. I want the local campaign kept entirely local. If Tammany insists upon the Chicago platform there can be no union. For one I should immediately go to the Republicans. I am not Democrat enough to subscribe to the Chicago platform."

John C. Clark, Secretary of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee, said: "All these harmonizing movements seem to indicate a great amount of disunion and lack of harmony. If the discord is as great in proportion as the efforts to unite are numerous, it must be simply tremendous. The Citizens' Union is not troubled by these efforts at harmony."

John De Witt Warner, when asked what he thought, from the point of view of the National Democrats of the conference at the Metropolitan Club, said:

"The National Democrats would be charmed to have all factions of the Democratic Party adopt a platform and nominate a candidate that will receive universal support. We are not prepared, however, to dictate a programme. When those upon whom this responsibility rests shall have acted, it will then be time for the National Democrats to decide whether, under circumstances then existing, they can co-operate with their brother-Democrats."

When asked if he thought Mr. Whitney the man to bring about the union of all Democratic factions, Mr. Warner laughed.

"That is a tough one," he said. "I should really have to wait for cool weather before undertaking to answer that."

Edward M. Shepard, who was also at the dinner and conference, refused yesterday to discuss what had been done.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS.

Convention of the League in Detroit Elects M. J. Dowling Secretary and F. J. Higgins Treasurer.

DETROIT, Mich., July 15.—The new President, Mr. Crawford, called the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs to order at 11 o'clock. A motion was passed directing that copies of the plank in the platform urging the passage of a discriminating duty act for the protection of American shipping in the foreign trade be sent to the President, Vice President, and members of Congress.

When nominations for Secretary were called for, W. R. Payne presented the name of Ora E. Chapin of Chicago in a vigorous speech. Other nominations were Frederick J. Blakely of Michigan and Michael J. Dowling of Minnesota. Missouri seconded Dowling's nomination. President Dingley of Michigan surprised the convention by declaring that Michigan had no candidate for Secretary, indicating dissatisfaction in the State delegation at the candidacy of Blakely.

"Michigan wants to do what is right, and she therefore seconds the nomination of Michael J. Dowling," concluded Mr. Dingley.

Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, North Carolina, Vermont, and Pennsylvania flocked to the Dowling standard in rapid succession.

When the vote was taken it stood: Dowling, 1,289; Chapin, 360 2-3; Blakely, 38 2-3. It was made unanimous for Dowling. He made a brief speech, after which three cheers were given him.

Frank J. Higgins of New Jersey was elected Treasurer of the league by acclamation.

Omaha having been accepted as the place of the next meeting, the date was left to the new Executive Committee. Mr. Boyd of Maryland had made a minority report in favor of Baltimore, signed by Boyd and by Steinberg of New York. There were much confusion and angry discussion following the announcement of this report, and a vote was demanded, showing the following result: Omaha, 1,067; Baltimore, 240; Chicago, 188; Dallas, 75.

Then, on motion of Marcus Pollaskey, and in the midst of a scene of wild disorder, the convention adjourned. During the closing fifteen minutes nearly everybody present crowded excitedly about the platform.

SENATOR HARRIS'S SUCCESSOR.

Belief that Benton McMillin May Be Appointed from Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15.—Just now the Senatorial tide seems to be setting toward Congressman Benton McMillin, and while no one can positively say he will be appointed to succeed Isham G. Harris, the general belief is that if an appointment is made immediately McMillin will be selected.

Gov. Taylor did not come to Nashville on his way home to Johnson City, after the burial of the body of Senator Isham G. Harris in Memphis, and there is no positive information known as to his selection of a Senator.

MR. BRYAN IN SALT LAKE.

He Presides at the Trans-Mississippi Congress.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 15.—The Trans-Mississippi Congress was called to order to-day with a large audience in the galleries and the delegates' seats well filled. The large attendance was due to the fact that William J. Bryan, President of the congress, was expected to be present. Resolutions were introduced by Keller of North Dakota favoring the Government taking control of the Union and Central Pacific Railways.

The regular order of the day, mines and mining, was then taken up. Tirey L. Ford of California read a paper on the "Necessity of Establishing a Department of Mines and Mining."

At this point William J. Bryan entered the hall, and was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. He said he was fully in accord with the movements of the congress. There were numerous matters in which the empire of the West was peculiarly interested. One of the reasons why the congress had met here was for an interchange of views on these matters. Another reason was that the trans-Mississippi States were a part of this great Nation and interested in everything of National importance.

Touching upon irrigation, he indulged in a little pleasantry by saying that Democrats had found out that water was very important, especially in this part of the country. Mr. Bryan concluded by saying: "We will rear a people in the great West that will stand for American liberty and American progress."

After the speech Mr. Bryan was presented with a magnificent bouquet by Mrs. Warren, a delegate from Colorado, and the regular order of business was again taken up.

Citizens' Union, Thirty-fourth District.

The Citizens' Union of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District held a well-attended meeting last evening at its newly opened headquarters, 2,276 Third Avenue. John A. Wilbur presided. William Potts, a member of the Organization Committee, spoke. He said that if the Citizens' Union in the coming campaign allowed any political party to dictate to it in any manner, it missed its aim and would be worthless. The Chairman announced that during the past week about 500 ballots had been turned in favoring Seth Low for Mayor.

100 PUBLIC LIBRARY PLANS.

Architects Send in Drawings for Preliminary Competition—How the Design Will Be Chosen.

The preliminary competition of architects for the building of the New York Public Library closed yesterday. About one hundred drawings had been received up to last evening. Dr. J. S. Billings, the Director of the New York Public Library, spent the day looking over the drawings.

The judges are Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia University, Bernard R. Green of the new Congressional Library, and Dr. Billings. They will hold their first meeting to-day, and their selection of the twelve most meritorious drawings will be announced in about ten days. Dr. Billings said that the majority of the sketches received were evidently from students or newly established firms of architects. "The large firms of established reputation," he said, "have not entered this preliminary bout. Some time ago they agreed among themselves to enter no competition where the names of the architects were not known and where there was not remuneration for each competitor. In this contest only the successful twelve are to be rewarded, receiving $400 apiece.

"From the twelve drawings selected by me and my colleagues probably six will be selected to take part in the second competition. With them will be associated six architects of prominence, who will be selected by a committee of the Trustees. For this the big architects await invitations, for every competitor will be known and each will receive $800 for his work. These competitors will choose three practicing architects, who, together with three members of the Board of Trustees, and myself, will sit as a jury on the second series of drawings. From the twelve drawings submitted we shall select three, naming them in their order of merit, and send them to the Board of Trustees. The board will then select one of these designs and send it to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with suggestions as to alterations, recommending its author as the architect of the library building."

The building will be erected on the site of the old reservoir at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, which measures about 452 feet in depth, with a frontage on Fifth Avenue of 455 feet. The building will be 225 feet by 350, and will cost $1,700,000, exclusive of the heating, lighting, and ventilating appliances, furniture and shelving, architects' fees, and the cost of the removal of the reservoir.

It is intended that the book-stacks and reading rooms will be susceptible of enlargement to a capacity of 4,000,000 volumes. The library now possesses about 393,000 volumes, with about 30,000 uncatalogued pamphlets.

OPPOSE THE TARIFF BILL.

Knights of Labor Denounce It and Demand a Tax on Aliens.

The Knights of Labor oppose the new Tariff bill, and want restriction placed on immigration. At the last meeting of District Assembly 49, resolutions were adopted stating that the new Tariff bill appears to have been originated for the sole purpose of protecting trusts and monopolies, and affords no protection to American wage earners.

The General Executive Board of the order, the resolutions continue, is about to submit an amendment to the Tariff bill, imposing a tax of $500 on alien laborers. The Secretary of District Assembly 49 was instructed to request United States Senators Murphy and Platt to support the amendment.

THE ROBBERY AT RUPPERT'S.

$1,200 Gone from a Safe the Lock of Which Was Intact.

The detectives of the Central Office are working on the case of the stealing of a tin box containing $1,200 from the bookkeeper's safe at the brewery office of Jacob Ruppert, 1,639 Third Avenue. The money was the collections of July 3, turned into the safe to await the coming of the cashier next day. The cashier did not open the safe until Tuesday, July 6, and then he discovered that this money was missing.

The safe combination is known to the bookkeepers, and the fact that the lock was intact gives the impression that the robbery was committed by some one well acquainted with the office.

THOUGHT A SUMMONS A JOKE.

Mrs. Totten Wants Default Opened on a Judgment.

Mrs. Carrie Totten, through her attorney, C. M. Beattie, moved yesterday in the City Court before Justice Fitzsimons, to open a default entered July 7, when Henry E. Vogel, a commission merchant, obtained a judgment against her for $366.49, alleged to be due for money loaned. Mrs. Totten submitted an affidavit denying that Vogel had ever loaned her the money, and saying that she regarded the summons as a practical joke, Vogel being known as a practical joker.

It was only after the Sheriff tried to levy on her property that she realized the importance of the matter, she declares. Mrs. Totten further says that Vogel made violent love to her, and brought the suit because she rejected him. Several letters were read in court, purporting to have been written by Vogel to Mrs. Totten, in which he called her endearing names and offered to do all he could for her comfort and happiness.

Mrs. Totten is a prepossessing woman of about thirty years, and is married to a former city official. Vogel is sixty-six years old, and is said to be wealthy.

WATERMELONS ON PIERS.

Transportation Companies Make Rules to Help Receivers.

A conference of receivers of watermelons from the Southern States and representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Old Dominion Steamship Company, and the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah was held yesterday afternoon in the Mercantile Exchange, at Harrison and Hudson Streets. The object was to try and prevent the encroachments of speculators and jobbers upon the privileges given the receivers by the transportation companies in furnishing wharf space.

The representatives of the transportation companies proposed instead of giving six days' free room on the wharves to sell the melons to limit the time to forty-eight hours, and then charge 50 cents per hour for each lot, large or small, for the next twelve hours, and if the melons are not removed by that time the transportation companies will themselves sell the goods. The representative receivers were all pleased with the proposition, as they said they could always sell their receipts within two days. The proposition will therefore soon go into effect.

The Southern melon trade, say the receivers, is very good this year. The crop has been short and the demand has been excellent. Southern farmers are making money. The wholesale prices of watermelons yesterday were from $100 to $325 per carload.

Corp. McDonnell's Funeral.

The funeral of Corporal James J. McDonnell, who was killed by lightning at the State Camp, at Peekskill, was at St. Michael's Church, Thirty-second Street, near Ninth Avenue, yesterday morning. A detail of eight men from the Twenty-second Regiment, under command of Corporal Schuessler, acted as pall-bearers. The mother, brothers, and sisters of the deceased were present, as well as Miss Emily Merrigan, the young woman to whom he was to have been married on his return from camp. The floral offerings included a shield of roses from Company A of the Twenty-second and a wreath from the employes of the West Shore Railroad office, where the young man was employed. The Rev. John Gleason officiated.

BUSINESS WILL BE BRISK

More Out-of-Town Customers than Usual Will Be in New York This Fall.

TRADE REVIVAL IN SIGHT

Buyers Throughout the Country Aroused by the Merchants' Association—Visitors Coming Here from Remote Districts—A Business Man's Observations.

Each succeeding day increases the prospect of an unusually lively Fall trade in New York. Assurances already received by the Merchants' Association indicate visits from several hundred out-of-town merchants who have never before been in this city. Many of these promised visits come from remote districts in the South and West, and in each instance the reduced railroad rate is the effective force in bringing the people. About 300 additional letters were received at the headquarters of the Merchants' Association, Broadway and Leonard Street, yesterday, and $25 checks were received from several new resident members.

The courtesy of the officers of the association in arranging that the excursion tickets shall have stop-over privileges for the benefit of Philadelphia and Baltimore has been acknowledged in various ways by some of the merchants in those cities. A letter from C. H. Forest, Secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, says:

"I desire, on behalf of Baltimore merchants, to thank you cordially for the opportunity you offer of expressing an opinion as to the date or dates that would be most agreeable to our people. We have never been furnished with an exact statement of what the railroads will do in carrying out the plan for the reduced rates. We understand the certificate plan is to be used, that the reduction is all upon the return trip, which must be over the same road as going to New York, and can only be obtained after proper identification at your office. Can you inform us what are the requisites attending the issuing of the certificates at the various stopping points? Having obtained the stop-over, our people are anxious to advertise that fact and all the conditions incident to the sale of tickets.

"Any information you can give us upon this subject will be appreciated, and we will heartily join in endeavoring to make the excursions a success, believing that the seaboard cities have a common interest in fostering this movement."

A large proportion of the 6,000 letters received by the association from out-of-town merchants relate to the dates of dates. These letters are now being tabulated for the purpose of ascertaining the dates most agreeable to the greatest number of the letter writers. It is expected that this work of tabulation will be completed to-day.

A New York Merchant's Views.

G. Blumenthal of the wholesale house of Blumenthal Brothers, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Merchants' Association, talks as follows:

"I am heartily in favor of the association and am willing to co-operate actively in anything which may be done to extend the commerce of New York in the line of bringing merchants here for the purpose of purchasing their goods. I am also in favor of the association on broader lines. I believe firmly that the merchants of New York, if they will co-operate and work together heartily, can do more for the city than anything that has been done in showing to the country at large the attractions that the city possesses, not alone as the commercial centre of the United States and the second city in the world—as it will be under the Greater New York—but as a place where one may see, hear, and enjoy thoroughly all that there is best in the world. The people of New York have seemed to believe that because their city was the greatest, everybody would come to it. We, of course, are all proud of our city, but we have allowed other and younger communities to in a certain measure take from us certain things which we have thought belonged to us, acting upon the theory that it was not necessary to do anything, being, as we believed, so supreme in our greatness.

"We have learned that if New York continues to grow in its trade in proportion to its growth and extension in other directions, the merchants must do something, and it was for that purpose that this association was formed originally, and it is for that purpose that its mission must be carried on. The men in the association who are working hand in hand for it—its officers and its Advisory Board—are men who are giving their time without pay, knowing that if their efforts meet with success the entire City of New York, men in every walk in life living in the metropolis, will rise up and thank them; but they do feel that they should not carry the weight of the load alone. It appears to me to be the duty, the solemn duty, of every merchant of New York, no matter in what line he may be working, to join this association at once, the only qualification being the man's integrity and official standing in his own walk in life.

"This organization ought to be the largest one of its kind in the United States. I believe that it will be, but I would like to impress, so far as I am able, upon every man in the City of New York the desirability of allying himself at once with the association. I feel that I cannot put this too strongly. Every man is now a member should at once try and bring in at least one member, and let that one new member do his best to bring in a new member, and in that way we would progress in the geometrical area in a way which would astonish us all.

"The benefits of this association are too widespread to be put in one single article or interview. Everybody in New York ultimately will feel the result of it, no matter what he may do. Money brought to New York benefits New York—benefits the United States—the greater the amount of money in circulation the greater the purchasing power of the people, and so on you may go in an ever widening circle."

Party of Georgians Dispersing.

The party of Georgians which has been at the Gerlach for several days is beginning to break up, although most of its members will remain in New York for another week. Some of them have gone to Niagara Falls, and a few are in Toronto.

Pneumatic Mail Tubes to be Laid.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that the work of laying the pneumatic tubes for the carrying of mails will be begun in a few days. He expects the tubes to be in working order early in October. There will be two routes, one from the Produce Exchange to the General Post Office, and the other from the General Post Office to Station A, at the Grand Central Palace, with intermediate stations at Stations B, D, and F. When these tubes are in operation other routes will be laid, including one to Brooklyn.

New York Pharmacists' Convention.

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association, in convention at Manhattan Beach, held the third day's session yesterday.

The convention decided to have a representative at Albany during the session of the Legislature, whose duties will be to look out for legislation affecting druggists. The association recommends that a Board of Pharmacy be created in this State to consist of nine members, three from Greater New York, four from the State at large, and two from Erie County. The State Board to hold four examinations a year, with as many more in the large cities as needed.

Appraiser Wakeman Sworn In.

Wilbur F. Wakeman was sworn in yesterday as Appraiser of the Port. He has authority to appoint ten Assistant Appraisers, but stated that he would make no change for the present, and none when he found proper ability in his subordinates and devotion to the interests of the department.

Blessing St. Patrick's Bells.

August 15, the feast of the Assumption, has been fixed as the day on which Archbishop Corrigan will perform the ceremony of blessing the bells which are to be placed in one of the towers of St. Patrick's Cathedral. When this ceremony is concluded the work of placing the bells in position will commence.

MARKET GLUTTED WITH TEA.

Importers Bought Heavily of the Finest Quality, Believing There Would Be a Tariff.

Tea importers in this city are confronted by the prospect of a heavy loss on their importation of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 pounds of tea, which began arriving in this city about the 1st of July. It was ordered when the general impression was that Congress would put a duty on tea. It is of the first crop, the finest tea of the year, and to forestall the tariff the importers took all they could get.

When the tariff was abandoned it left the second crop and every other inferior grade of tea free to come in, and consequently there is a large stock of high-grade tea to be sold at a sacrifice.

Charles A. O'Donohue of the well-known tea importing house of that name, said yesterday:

"When the rush for tea began Chinese and Japanese merchants advanced their prices and reaped a harvest. To-day tea is fully 5 cents lower than it was before there was any tariff agitation.

"A tariff on tea is a necessity for the tea drinkers. When tea is free, Chinese and Japanese merchants unload upon us the cheapest and commonest grade, which drives the better qualities out. When there is a tariff, however, the cheaper grades cannot compete, and the tea is better.

"Down in South Carolina they are trying to raise tea, and I am informed have a promise of fair success. It will never amount to anything so long as all tea is allowed to come in here for nothing."

A member of the firm of Carter, Macy & Co. said that the "first crop," upon which importers plunged so heavily, is arriving here now. The promise that a duty would be placed upon tea had benefited the Chinese and Japanese merchants alone.

SAVINGS BANKS TO FIGHT.

Will Make a Test Case to Decide Whether Their Deposits Are Subject to Taxation.

Before long the New York Associated Savings Banks will make a test case to have a decision as to whether depositors in savings banks are liable to taxation on their deposits. There is a conflict of opinion on this subject between the banks and the tax authorities, and the officers of the former have obtained the advice of counsel, who sustain them in the contention that such deposits are not legally taxable.

President Barker of the Tax Board said yesterday that the practice of the department has always been to tax deposits of savings banks whenever they found them. "It was held," he added, "in the New London Savings Bank case that all there is in a savings bank to be taxed is against the individual depositor." He admitted that the enforcement of taxation upon savings banks' accounts would be a hardship on the thrifty and frugal working class, but said there were many difficulties in the way of finding out bank depositors. The tax assessors had no rights of an inquisitorial character, and the information on which they acted in such cases usually came from public legal proceedings. In this city, he said, the personal tax was always enforced, although in most parts of the State little effort had been made to carry out the law in that respect.

President James McMahon of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank said: "I have not heard of a single case where an assessor has made any special effort to get at depositors. This applies to New York and Brooklyn. Assessors throughout the State have been intructed to get at savings bank depositors and assess them. The Brooklyn assessors threw out their dragnet to get into it all classes liable to taxation. I don't believe they have notified 1 per cent. of depositors in savings banks that are liable. I believe that those who have been notified will pay little or no attention to it. Large trust companies and corporations of every kind evade the tax, and the burden seems to fall upon orphans and widows. But I believe it is admitted that so far as the statutes are concerned there is no law that will compel savings bank depositors to pay taxation on their deposits."

GOODS HAD BEEN REMOVED.

Sheriff Unable to Levy on G. M. Miller & Co.'s Stock.

Armed with four executions aggregating $5,461 yesterday, a Deputy Sheriff went to the wholesale boys' clothing establishment of G. M. Miller & Co., at 33 and 35 East Tenth Street, only to find that the entire stock had been removed either Wednesday night or yesterday morning. Deputy Sheriff Butler on Wednesday at 6 P. M. had been at the place and been given by Mr. Miller satisfaction for a judgment in favor of Herman H. Schwietering & Co., which was obtained by Goldberg & Loew.

Late yesterday Mr. Miller and his partner, John V. Hess, called at the office of Blumenstiel & Hirsch and confessed judgments for $5,461. Asked about the disappearance of the stock, Blumenstiel & Hirsch said they learned that the firm had given a bill of sale, and they understood that the liabilities are about $30,000. The bill of sale was not recorded. Creditors who called at the Sheriff's office yesterday were under the impression that the stock had passed into the possession of a large dry goods store.

POLICEMAN DOBBYN ON TRIAL.

Accused of Arresting ex-City Chamberlain Ivins Without Cause.

Policeman W. J. Dobbyn of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was on trial yesterday before Commissioner Grant at Police Headquarters accused of illegally arresting William M. Ivins, ex-City Chamberlain, on June 15. Mr. Ivins appeared against him, and told the story of his arrest at the request of a conductor of a car of the Columbus Avenue line and of his subsequent release at the police station when the conductor failed to appear against him.

He said his arrest was unjustifiable, and that the disorderly conduct of which he was accused consisted in calling on the policeman to arrest the employes of the railroad company, who were assaulting him.

Dobbyn said Mr. Ivins was causing a crowd to collect. He admitted he saw no disorderly act committed and made no complaint at the police station. Inspector Hartley testified that the policeman should not have made the arrest without seeing the offense committed, but Col. Grant ordered his testimony struck from the record.

Col. Grant reserved decision.

A Divorce for Mrs. Frederica Evans.

Mrs. Frederica Evans of 234 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, has just been granted a divorce by Judge Burris at Olanthe, Kan., from her husband, Henry F. Evans. Judge Burris gave Mrs. Evans the custody of her two children. At the time of their marriage Mrs. Evans was seventeen years of age, and subsequently inherited from her father nearly $300,000. Their married life is said to have been happy until two years ago, when, according to Mrs. Evans, Mr. Evans lost a great deal of money in speculation. She says that she indorsed his paper and about $80,000 in judgments is now recorded against her. Mr. Evans, who has an office in Temple Court, said yesterday that he was surprised at the decision and stated that he intended to appeal.

Short-Lived Romantic Marriage.

Otto Nill, a barber, at Union Avenue and Scholes Street, Brooklyn, who was so romantically married a month ago, has been deserted by his wife. Rain was coming down in a sudden torrent one night when a drenched young woman took refuge in his shop. She was Virginia Provencher, who had just arrived from Lowell, Mass., in search of work. They exchanged names and confidences and thirty minutes later were legally married and she was installed as the head of Mr. Nill's household. He was a widower with two children.

W. B. Curtis Prostrated by Heat.

William B. Curtis, managing editor of The Spirit of the Times, was overcome by the heat in his office, at 11 Frankfort Street, yesterday afternoon. He was attended by a surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital, and afterward removed to his home, at Bensonhurst, L. I. Mr. Curtis is now sixty years old, and is an authority on field and track sports. He holds the record for weight lifting, having lifted 3,230 pounds, in December, 1868. He also held the championship in hammer throwing and shot putting for several years.

Morris Phillips Going to Europe.

Morris Phillips, editor of The Home Journal, sails for Glasgow by the steamship Furnessia of the Anchor Line to-morrow. He will make a little tour in Scotland and will join his daughters, the Misses Harriet and Rose Phillips, in Paris, in the latter part of July, and together they will return to New York late in August.

Stern BroS

In addition to

Special Sales

from day to day

will continue to offer during the

Summer Months

Complete Assortments

in all their Departments

at

Attractive Prices

West 23d St.

NOT AFRAID OF NEW YORK

Western Jobbers Do Not Think This City Will Take Much of Their Trade.

PROSPERITY HAS ARRIVED

Business Men Looking Forward to a Busy and Profitable Season Because the Farmers Are Selling Their Products at Good Prices.

The efforts of the Merchants' Association of New York to induce out-of-town buyers to visit this market are attracting much attention among the wholesale dealers of the West. While they concede that these efforts will result in an increase of business for the New York merchants, they do not apprehend any decrease in their own trade. Jonathan Rice, a member of the firm of Rice, Stix & Co. of St. Louis, one of the largest dry goods jobbing houses in the West, was seen in this city by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday and gave his views on the subject.

"The movement recently started by the Merchants' Association of New York," said Mr. Rice, "is practically the same as that inaugurated by St. Louis some fifteen years ago. Of course there is no doubt that it will prove beneficial to the interests of New York merchants, as many more buyers will be attracted to this city. However, I am not at all alarmed about our trade in the South, Southwest, and West, and do not believe that we shall lose business to amount to anything. There may be some dealers whose credit is not as firm with us as it is in New York who may take advantage of the inducements of the association and come here to stock up, but I can safely say that we shall not lose any of our desirable customers.

New York Stocks Inferior?

"In the first place, it must be remembered that, while New York is an excellent market in all lines and branches of trade, the New York dry goods houses—and by that I mean, of course, the jobbers—do not carry as well-assorted stocks as the St. Louis and Chicago houses. They may carry larger stocks, but their assortments are not so well adapted to the Southwestern or Northwestern trade. New York caters to the trade of the entire United States, while we cater only to one section.

"Speaking for St. Louis in particular I can say that it has a strong hold on the merchants of the Southwest, and can always rely upon the better element of that trade. The best and largest retailers of the Southwest have concluded that it does not pay them to come to market once or twice a year and buy in large quantities. They have learned by experience that they cannot anticipate their wants six months in advance.

St. Louis Underselling.

"The merchants of our section also know that the St. Louis jobbing houses carry a full stock the entire season. As for prices, St. Louis sells goods as low as they are sold by any New York jobber. It is a fact that we have frequently sold staple goods at lower prices than New York. Of course, we buy most of our goods in New York, but we buy them from the same houses as the New York jobbers and just as cheaply. The amounts we must pay for freight are easily offset by the difference in the expense of transacting business.

"Another point in our favor is that we keep in close touch with our trade. We are, moreover, much stricter in St. Louis about extending credits than they are here."

Bright Outlook for Trade.

Mr. Rice was then asked to give his opinion on the outlook for trade in the Southwest, and his face beamed with satisfaction as he replied:

"The outlook never was brighter or more encouraging than it is now. We expect a splendid Fall trade, and I am quite sure we shall not be disappointed. The reasons for this are manifold. Our trade is, of course, largely with Missouri, Kansas, and Texas merchants and all of these States are in excellent condition. Agricultural products are higher than they have been for several years, and the crops are reported to be very good.

"The retailers in the smaller cities depend, of course, largely upon the farmers, and the farmers are all in good spirits. Wheat is considerably higher now than it was last year, and is liable to stay higher on account of the extraordinary European demand. Cattle have advanced from $3 to $4 per cent. in the past year, and while corn is still low, it pays the farmers to feed their cattle with it, and thus realize more for their corn indirectly than they can by selling it outright. Cotton is also bringing a fair price, and the crop in Texas is in splendid shape.

"The Panhandle of Texas especially is better off than it has been since 1892. The people there have made a magnificent wheat crop this year, for the first time in five years, and with the good price they will get for it, they have all reason to be joyful.

"Southwest Kansas is also prosperous. Cattle there are in good condition, and being shipped in large quantities. This applies also to the Indian Territory, where we do a large business.

Prosperity Has Arrived.

"Prosperity can fairly be said to have arrived all through the West. Nebraska is also on the road to better times than it has seen for some time. Crops are good and the demands for products is quite brisk. Good times with us mean good times in New York. So we can all be satisfied."

Mr. Rice will remain in this city for some time yet, as he is making extensive purchases. The St. Louis Board of Trade and Transportation issues round-trip tickets to merchants in good standing throughout the territory tributary to St. Louis, and as a consequence the influx of buyers to that city is very heavy. The expense of transportation is divided among the wholesalers with whom the buyers deal.

Turners to Move Up Town.

The New York Turner Society has purchased property at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street for $70,000, and will there erect a turn hall building to cost $140,000. Work on the building will begin in about six weeks, and will probably be completed next Spring. The structure will be five stories high and will have a frontage of 96 feet and a depth of 102 feet. It is to be of brick and terra cotta, in the Renaissance style. In the basement there will be a rifle range, bowling alleys, and bicycle storage room. The gymnasium will be on the fifth floor. The New York Turn Verein is the oldest turner organization in New York, having been founded nearly fifty years ago. It has 500 members, including a military cadet corps and a company of artillery.

Bids for Clothing the Indians.

Clothing firms from most of the large cities were represented at the office of the Department of the Interior at 77 Wooster Street yesterday afternoon. Commissioner W. A. Jones and Special Indian Agent Lyons received bids for clothing the Indians, male and female.

So thin you can almost see through it.

So strong you can hardly wear it out.

So neat it's always in good taste.

Nun's cloth.

Complete suits, $10.50 and $11—black, brown, Oxford and gray.

No matter how cool the garment, if you pay too much you "get hot."

Our $1 negligee shirts are $1.50 most places.

Both ends kept cool, as well as the middle—tan shoes and straw hats.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

CUTTING STANDING TIMBER.—An action to recover damages to realty occasioned by the alleged unlawful felling of trees on his farm at New Rochelle was brought by Livingston Disbrow against the Westchester Hardwood Company, which had purchased all the standing wood measuring more than six inches upon the premises. The Second Appellate Division, by Presiding Justice Goodrich, has affirmed judgment awarding plaintiff $2,500 damages, and a permanent injunction, holding that the company became a trespasser when it cut trees other than those having a diameter of more than six inches, and such trees, in addition, as might be necessary to enable to cut the timber thus specified in the contract of sale. The damage of a landholder thus aggrieved was held to be the difference between the value of the land with the timber upon it and its value after such timber was cut, and was not confined to the mere value of the young timber after it had been severed from the soil.

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NOT AN ACTION TO RECOVER A PENALTY.—The Sigma Iron Company, a West Virginia corporation, brought suit in this city against Harold P. Brown to recover unpaid installments on defendant's subscription to its capital stock. The defendant purchased sixty shares of the stock in May, 1890, and the certificates were delivered to him. Under the law of West Virginia, if a stockholder failed to pay installments upon shares of stock of a corporation, the amount might be recovered with 10 per cent. interest. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, has affirmed judgment for plaintiff, on defendant's demurrer, holding that the complaint did not constitute two causes of action, but alleged a single contract or obligation to pay installments as called for, together with 10 per cent. interest in the event of failure so to do, under the statute which is pleaded, and was not an action to recover a penalty imposed by the statute.

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RESTRICTION ON INFANT'S PROPERTY.—William Keil, as executor and general guardian of an infant owner of real estate, agreed with John J. Curry, owner of another piece of property in this city, that the infant's property should not be used or rented for a specified purpose. No term or estate in the land was acquired by Curry. It was only an attempt to place on the infant's land a restriction burdensome to the property, greatly impairing its value, and reducing the income to be derived from it for rent. In a suit by Curry to enforce the agreement, the Appellate Division has affirmed an order denying a motion for a preliminary injunction. The Court holds that there was nothing to show that defendant had power to make such a contract, binding on the infant's real estate, and merely as executor he had no such right. He could not make such a contract against the infant, nor could he bind McGovern, the present tenant and lessee, who was in possession, without notification. If the contract failed, Keil was liable individually in damages, but no equitable relief of the character sought for could be granted by final judgment. Therefore, the court below was right in denying the motion for injunction.

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WITH WHICH COMPANY DID SHE CONTRACT?—The main question on defendant's appeal from judgment given in favor of Sarah E. Bishop in her suit against the Autographic Register Company of New York, was whether the contract on which the action was founded was made by the defendant or another company, known as the National Autographic Register Company. The Court instructed the jury that plaintiff could not recover unless one Shoup in making the contract did represent the defendant. Shoup was President of both companies, and the same persons who were interested in the first-named company organized the other. Shoup testified that he told Mrs. Bishop of the change, but she denied that he had done so, and said she thought she was dealing with the same company all along. The Court held, by Justice Williams, that there was evidence to support the finding of the jury, and it could not be disturbed, and the judgment, with some modification, was affirmed.

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A JOINT ADVENTURE IN SALT MINING.—Garret Reilly brought an action in the Supreme Court, in this city, in the nature of a partnership accounting, against Charles Q. Freeman and others, in which it appeared that plaintiff, Freeman, and William R. Varker, entered into a joint adventure relating to supposed salt deposits in Livingston County. Reilly advanced a considerable amount of money, and a corporation, called the New York Rock Salt Company, was created. Of its stock, 2,500 shares were issued in one certificate to Freeman and Varker, in which shares were included plaintiff's one-third interest. The corporation did no business, but Freeman and Varker secured valuable options on certain lands in which the plaintiff had an interest; and subsequently Freeman induced a person named Foster to go into the enterprise. A corporation called the Empire Salt Company was formed, to which Freeman and Varker conveyed all the options, the interest of the plaintiff being recognized and provided for. Shares in the company were allotted to Freeman and Varker, in which plaintiff had a one-third interest. The Empire Salt Company was not satisfactory to Foster, and a company was formed known as the Retsoff Company, in which Freeman and Varker were allowed, in 1895, 6,000 shares, in which plaintiff still had a one-third interest. The First Appellate Division modified the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff, holding that plaintiff was entitled to recover; that there was one continuous series of transactions, and that plaintiff was entitled to receive the shares of the stock of the Retsoff Company, which now represented his interest in the adventure; that the court would not consider the question whether plaintiff had an adequate remedy at law, for the reason that no defense of that character had been pleaded; that it was erroneous in the court below to separate the accountability of Freeman and Varker, and to make a specific award in reference to shares of the Retsoff Company against each; that the liability of Freeman and Varker to account was joint in its nature, and that the plaintiff should be allowed to pursue his remedy against both and to get the shares due him from whichever of the defendants could comply with the decree. As there was no evidence of the value of the shares of the Retsoff Company, it was erroneous to grant plaintiff judgment for a distinct sum of money, in the event defendants did not comply with the terms of the decree requiring the delivery specifically of the shares of the Retsoff Company. The Court of Appeals has dismissed Reilly's appeal from this decree, on the ground that the judgment of the Appellate Division was interlocutory, and not final.

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A new school of novelists. Forgery in art. New monuments.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN

Mammoth Vaudeville Show in aid of The Journal Junior Republic Fund.
Greatest Programme Ever Arranged!
Read the answer in these stars:
WEBER AND FIELDS.

Herrmann III., Bonnie Thornton, Marie Dressler, Kara, James Thornton, Andrew Mack, Gus Williams, Dick Carroll, Alburtus & Bertram, Fatali, Gerhue Sisters, Dunbar Sisters, Haines & Pettingill, The Dentzos, Fialkosky, Romalo Brothers.
Herr Grais and his wonderfully trained baboon and dog, and a dozen others.
No Advance in Prices!

MANHATTAN B